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TRANSACTIONS

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NEW YORK

Volume VII

The Species of Middle American Birds

By Eugene Eisenmann

New York

APRIL, 1955

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The Species of Middle American Birds

A list of all species recorded
from Mexico to Panama, with
suggested English names, outlines of range,
and a distributional bibliography.

By Eugene Eisenmann

With the collaboration in the selection
of English names of Emmet R. Blake
and Edward L. Chalif

New York

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THE LINNAEAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

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PRINTED IN THE U. S. A.

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INTRODUCTION

Improved travel facilities have greatly stimulated interest in the bird life of Middle America—the region from Mexico to Panama. Before long the Inter-American Highway will make possible automobile traffic from the United States to beyond the Canal Zone; even today it is only a few hours flight to the cities of Mexico and Panama. A large proportion of the several thousand forms currently recognized from Middle America are but slightly varying races of species found through much of the region, and in many cases well into South America. Amateurs and ornithological writers have long felt the need for a list of English names by which each species could be designated throughout its range, without regard to locality or the subspecies involved. Actually no list of Middle American species, even by their technical names, has been available since the outdated tabular lists that appeared fifty years ago in *Biologia Centrali-Americana: Aves.*

The great multi-volumed reference works, *Birds of North and Middle America* and *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, contain much of the basic data from which a distributional list may be prepared, but they fail to provide English names for species as such. Instead, contrary to modern practice, each subspecies is given a separate common name, without any consistent policy of indicating conspecific relationships. Frequently the names adopted in these works disagree; often they are perfunctory translations of the technical designations without regard to appropriateness; and occasionally the same name is applied to two distinct species. Those wishing to use an English name for the species unit, rather than for each subspecies, have been forced to make their own selections. Selection of a suitable name for a polytypic species requires examination of specimens, or at least literature, covering the range of the species. As the individual writer usually lacks the time or the facilities to make an adequate check for this purpose, he is often likely to choose or invent a name for the species, which, though seemingly appropriate for the subspecies he knows best, may be grossly misleading for the species as a whole. Such individual selections, even when otherwise satisfactory, create a multiplicity of names which handicaps popular ornithology. The use of differing names tends to limit the value of published observations, for others may fail to recognize the species discussed. Now that popular bird guides for the area

are beginning to appear, it seems desirable to lay a foundation, before it is too late, for some measure of uniformity.

This paper provides a convenient list of the fourteen hundred species presently known to have been recorded in Middle America, giving the technical name, a suggested English name, and a brief outline of range. The English names were chosen, in almost all instances, from those already in the literature. Great weight was given to the maintenance of well-settled usage, but as relatively few truly neotropical birds have established English names, very substantial consideration was accorded to the factors of appropriateness to the entire species and utility to the amateur.

The English names here recommended (save for a few variations resulting chiefly from taxonomic or orthographic considerations) have been adopted for their respective areas by the only current handbook covering a Middle American country, Blake's *Birds of Mexico* (1953), by Eisenmann's *Annotated List of Birds of Barro Colorado Island, Panama Canal Zone* (1952), and by Chalif's projected *Field Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America*, which will cover the birds of Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. The birds treated in these works comprise nearly all species having a wide range in Middle America.

Method of Selecting English Names

1. For species reaching Middle America chiefly as migrants from the area north of Mexico the current preferences of the A.O.U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature have been followed. As no official list of such English species names has yet been issued and there may be changes of view before the publication of the next *A.O.U. Check-List*, in a few instances there is also listed an alternate name regarded by many students as superior. Occasionally, to distinguish the northern species from a closely allied species also found in Middle America, an A.O.U. name has been slightly modified, by adding some such simple prefix as "American", "Northern", "Common", or the like.

2. For neotropical or essentially Middle American species (even though ranging slightly into southwestern United States) the basic idea was to select from the literature an appropriate name, already used for the species as a whole or for one of its subspecies, having if possible some associative value. Names suggesting a characteristic of the species in regard to appearance, behavior, or habitat were favored over patronymics, because such names are often aids in identifying or remembering a species. Geographic names were generally avoided

(except for representative or very local species), as they tend to be misleading or to suggest subspecific relationship.

When more than one appropriate name for a species appeared in the literature, preference was given (other factors being about equal) to the name used in the *A.O.U. Check-List*, in Ridgway's *Birds of North and Middle America*, or in Hellmayr's *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, in that order. Though the overwhelming majority of names were drawn from these three works, some were taken also from the writings of Beebe, Bond, Brabourne and Chubb, Gould, Griscom, Penard, Skutch, and van Rossem, and particularly the *Distributional Check-List of the Birds of Mexico* (Part I) and Sutton's *Mexican Birds*. Very few names are wholly new. The availability of the vast neotropical collection of the American Museum of Natural History, to which its custodians kindly offered free access, made possible checking of proposed names against most races of each species. Helpful ideas and comments were received from D. Amadon, R. S. Arbib, Jr., R. A. Paynter, Jr., F. A. Pitelka, A. F. Skutch, R. W. Storer, G. M. Sutton, J. Van Tyne, and particularly Ludlow Griscom and Alexander Wetmore. John L. Bull read the entire manuscript and supplied many useful suggestions, both with respect to names and other matters.

After preparation of a preliminary list, containing alternate English names for many species, it was sent to Emmet R. Blake and Edward L. Chalif (each then working independently on a Middle American bird book) for indication of their respective preferences and suggestions. It was gratifying to find that in almost all cases our preferences were the same. In the relatively few instances where initially we did not concur, agreement was ultimately reached (often after much discussion) on names felt by all three to be acceptable.

It is inevitable that not all our selections will please everyone. In fact they do not all please our little committee. We felt it desirable, for the sake of uniformity, to defer to the views of the A.O.U. Check-List Committee in many instances where we would have favored another name. Certain names of doubtful usefulness we accepted because they had appeared in the literature and we could not find any really good name not conflicting with that of another species. Generally speaking, we preferred a reasonably associative name previously employed in the literature to the invention of a wholly new, though possibly better, name.

Regarding orthography, the recommendations of Cheesman and Oehser (Auk, 54: 333–340, 1937) have been followed in the main. Compound *group names* are generally written as one word, being hyphenated only when a single word seemed clumsy or likely to

obscure relationship, meaning, or pronunciation. If hyphenated, the second word of a group name is capitalized only when designating a subdivision of birds to which the group actually belongs or is allied (*cf.* Common Tody-Flycatcher and Gray Silky-flycatcher, the former is, the latter is not, a member of Tyrannidae, the Tyrant Flycatchers). At the suggestion of R. S. Arbib, in hyphenated *specific names*, doubling of the past participle is avoided for simplicity and euphony (*e.g.*, Bar-tailed and Stripe-crowned are used, rather than Barred-tailed and Striped-crowned).

Technical Names

The technical nomenclature is essentially that of the Hellmayr volumes of the *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, supplemented and modified chiefly by Peters' *Check-List of Birds of the World*, the Friedmann volumes of *Birds of North and Middle America*, Zimmer's *Studies of Peruvian Birds*, and the recent Supplements (1944–1954) to the *A.O.U. Check-List of North American Birds*. Since one major purpose of this list is to provide English names for birds that, on the basis of present knowledge, *may* be regarded as species, some forms or groups of forms are here listed as species that many ornithologists (including members of our own committee) consider to be subspecies. Where there is such current disagreement as to the specific rank or relationship of a Middle American bird, this is indicated in a footnote, and if the appropriateness of the suggested English name would be affected by a different taxonomic opinion an alternate name is supplied.

Ranges

Ranges are limited to the barest outline, for the main purpose is to indicate the countries of Middle America where each species is known to occur. The ranges are derived chiefly from the *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*, with numerous modifications based on other published papers, and in many instances from unpublished data—usually labelled specimens in the American Museum of Natural History or information from qualified ornithologists. More detailed distributional data can, of course, be found in the works already mentioned and in various local papers listed in the annexed bibliography. The following ornithologists have generously given me information as to ranges of certain species: H. Friedmann, F. C. Lincoln (North American migrants); M. Alvarez del Toro, E. R. Blake, L. I. Davis, G. M. Sutton (Mexico); R. A. Paynter, Jr. (Yucatan Peninsula); K. C. Parkes (British Honduras); M. J. Carr, J. C. Dickinson, Jr. (Honduras); L. Griscom (Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama); A. R. Phillips (Mexico,

Guatemala); T. R. Howell (Nicaragua); A. F. Skutch, M. A. Carriker, Jr. (Costa Rica); R. C. Murphy (sea-birds off Panama); C. H. Rogers (Costa Rica, Panama); A. Wetmore (Panama); J. Bond (West Indies, Panama). They should not be held responsible, however, for any errors in the present paper.

Abbreviations: Geographical abbreviations have been freely employed. The constantly iterated "Mid. Am." (Middle America) indicates—unless expressly qualified—that the species occurs in *all* the Middle American countries: Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. The same abbreviation preceded by "Trop." (Tropical) imports breeding in some part of the tropical lowlands of each of these countries, though in many cases the species may also range into the mountains, while in others distribution may be very local. "Highlands" indicates that in Middle America the species usually breeds above 2,500–3,000 feet. "Mts." means that the usual breeding range is above 5,000 feet. The breeding range runs to the first semicolon; or, if there is no such mark, to the end.

Many of the gaps in the ranges of individual species doubtless indicate merely gaps in present knowledge or at least in published data. This is certainly true of sea-birds, of northern migrants generally, and of a number of resident species in British Honduras and Nicaragua (for which no published check-list exists), and in Honduras (for which the published check-list is very incomplete). Calling attention to the apparent gaps may help elicit the true situation. While it is unlikely that many *breeding* species wholly new to the Middle American avifauna will be added (except perhaps in the Darien region of eastern Panama adjacent to South America), in *detailed* distributional knowledge the ornithology of Middle America is still at the pioneer stage.

Comments on Middle American Bird Distribution

The very brevity of the range outlines emphasizes certain facts of faunal interest. Thus the exclusion of El Salvador from the range of a lowland species generally indicates that it is a bird of humid forest, absent from the semi-arid Pacific slope over which El Salvador extends. Similarly the absence from British Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua of certain widely distributed montane species may be explained by the small area and low altitude of the mountains in those countries.

Generally speaking, plateaus or mountain ranges separate the tropical lowlands of the Atlantic (Gulf and Caribbean) from those of the Pacific slope. The true tropical climate in Middle America has an almost uniform year-round temperature (governed chiefly by altitude),

with two seasons—a rainy season and a dry. The dry season, controlled by the northeast trade winds, comes during the northern winter.

The fact is sometimes overlooked that much of Mexico is within the Temperate Zone geographically, and that the high interior plateaus and mountains carry the climate, vegetation, and fauna of that zone far south of the Tropic of Cancer. Many northern species, including such well-known birds as Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer*), Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), Common Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) and Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*), range as breeders as far as Nicaragua, which is also the southern limit of pine trees. A few species of northern affinities, like Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Hairy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*), American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*) and Volcano Junco (*Junco vulcani*), breed south to the mountains of western Panama.

The montane avifauna of tropical Middle America is characterized not only by certain northern species, but by some endemics, and by a number of so-called subtropical forms with close relatives in the mountains of western South America. As the Middle American highlands are interrupted by lowland gaps (notably the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, southern Nicaragua and central Panama), this montane fauna is not continuous; yet, as Chapman long ago pointed out, the same species frequently occur from Mexico to Ecuador.

The Caribbean lowlands have a relatively short dry season, relieved by showers, so that the area naturally supports, from Veracruz in Mexico to western Colombia, a perpetually green forest.* The rather recent derivation of the rain forest avifauna from South America is indicated not only by the identity of the species, but also by the increase in variety as one approaches that continent. Major exceptions on the Caribbean slope to the humid climate are the northern part of the Yucatan Peninsula and certain interior valleys in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, the bird-life of which resembles that of the drier Pacific slope.

As the intervening mountains drain the northeast trade winds of their moisture, there prevails over most of the Pacific lowlands a longer, more severe, dry season. This results, depending on local conditions, in a variety of semi-arid environments, ranging from deciduous forest to grassland and desert scrub. The avifauna includes (in addition to the more widely distributed birds) a number of endemic species, some of which range into southwestern United States. This endemic avifauna

*Man is increasingly destroying this forest; but in Middle America south of Mexico most of the population is on the Pacific slope, and it is on that slope that the forests are most reduced.

ends in northwestern Costa Rica with the appearance on the Pacific coast south of the Gulf of Nicoya of heavy forest, which (locally interrupted by savannas) continues into western Panama. Much of the Pacific coast of Panama is relatively open, with forest on the hillsides and near permanent water. Typical rain forest appears in Darien province, which has but a brief dry season and adjoins the wettest section of South America (northwestern Colombia), with a rather similar and enormously varied bird life. As is to be expected from the geographic situation, in Panama a number of Central American forms meet their South American representatives, raising interesting problems from the viewpoint of speciation.

But present conditions cannot wholly account for present bird distribution. For example, there are absent from the Pacific coast of Panama, where much of the environment seems suitable, a number of species of semi-arid country that breed not only from Mexico to northern Costa Rica but also in South America; *e.g.*, Rufescent Tinamou (*Crypturellus cinnamomeus*), Double-striped Thick-knee (*Burhinus bistriatus*), Common Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina*), Grayish Saltator (*Saltator coerulescens*). The gap in some cases extends from Honduras to South America; viz., Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*), Green Jay (*Cyanocorax yncas*). To achieve such ranges, it seems likely that at one time these species occupied the intervening area, which thereafter became unsuitable because of climatic or topographic changes. Similarly, the presence in northern Yucatan Peninsula of many species otherwise restricted in Mexico to the Pacific coast suggests a former semi-arid connection through country that today supports humid forest. The surprising number of endemics (lowland as well as mountain species) in southern Costa Rica and the adjacent Chiriqui province of western Panama must indicate that at one time the Costa Rica-Chiriqui area was much more isolated than today.

The occurrence as breeders in Nicaragua of a few birds, otherwise unknown in Middle America, having their nearest relatives in northern South America; *e.g.*, Pearl Kite (*Gampsonyx swainsoni*), Nicaraguan Seed-Finch (*Oryzoborus nuttingi*), is even more puzzling. The explanation may possibly lie in the fact that Nicaragua, occupying the southeastern part of a hump-like projection into the Caribbean, doubtless intercepts storm-driven South American strays, which, in rare instances, may have become established and, through isolation, occasionally have developed a local form.

Regarding North American migrants, it is striking that very few passerine species breeding only in the West winter farther south than

Nicaragua, and most do not seem to go regularly beyond Guatemala. On the other hand, almost all eastern species migrating as far as Guatemala also reach Panama, and many winter to South America. The reason for this pattern in winter ranges is not apparent. But our actual information of winter habitats, migration dates and routes in Middle America is extremely sparse.

In fact so little is recorded of the ecological preferences, local distribution, and behavior of most birds in Middle America that any conscientious observer can add greatly to knowledge.

It is hoped that the following list of some 1,424 species may stimulate study of the living birds, and help to accelerate the day when the *A.O.U. Check-List of North American Birds* will include the avifauna of Middle America—ornithologically the richest part of our North American continent.*

*The number of species here listed in each order and family is indicated in the table of contents, *supra*.

Order TINAMIFORMES

Family **TINAMIDAE** TINAMOUS

Tinamus major GREAT TINAMOU
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n. S. Am.

Nothocercus bonapartei HIGHLAND TINAMOU
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Crypturellus soui LITTLE TINAMOU
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n.w. S. Am.

Crypturellus boucardi SLATY-BREASTED TINAMOU
Carib. slope trop. Mid. Am. to n. Costa Rica (both slopes).

Crypturellus cinnamomeus RUFESCENT TINAMOU
Trop. Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica; also n.e. Colombia and Venez.

Order GAVIIFORMES

Family **GAVIIDAE** LOONS

Gavia stellata RED-THROATED LOON
Circumpolar regions; winters to Pac. coast Mexico.

Gavia arctica ARCTIC OR BLACK-THROATED LOON
Circumpolar regions; winters to Pac. coast Mexico.

Gavia immer COMMON LOON
N. N. Am., Greenland, Iceland and islands n. of Europe; in Am. winters to Pac. coast Mexico.

Order COLYMBIFORMES

Family **COLYMBIDAE** GREBES

Colymbus[1] **dominicus** LEAST GREBE
S.e. Texas, Mid. Am., Greater Antilles, Bahamas, and trop. S. Am.

Colymbus caspicus EARED OR BLACK-NECKED GREBE
Old World, w. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico; winters in Am. to Guatemala; also Colombia.

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[1] It has been proposed that *Podiceps* be adopted for this genus, which would result in changing the family name to Podicipididae and the ordinal name to Podicipidiformes.

Aechmophorus occidentalis WESTERN GREBE
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.
Podilymbus podiceps PIED-BILLED GREBE
N. Am., Mid. Am., West Indies and S. Am.
Podilymbus gigas ATITLAN GREBE
Guatemala (Lake Atitlan).

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES

Family **DIOMEDEIDAE** ALBATROSSES

Diomedea exulans WANDERING ALBATROSS
Antarctic is.; ranges in s. oceans; once Panama Bay.
Diomedea irrorata GALAPAGOS ALBATROSS
Galapagos Is.; ranges n. to Panama and s. to Peru.
Diomedea albatrus SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS
Is. cent. and w. N. Pacific; formerly ranged to Pac. coast N. Am. and Mexico (off Baja California); now nearly extinct.
Diomedea nigripes BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS
Is. cent. and w. N. Pacific; ranges to Pac. coast N. Am. and Mexico (Baja Calif.).
Diomedea immutabilis LAYSAN ALBATROSS
Is. cent. N. Pacific; ranges to Mexico (Baja Calif.).
Diomedea chrysostoma GRAY-HEADED ALBATROSS
Is. w. S. Pacific; ranges over s. oceans; once Pac. coast Panama.

Family **PROCELLARIIDAE** SHEARWATERS AND PETRELS

Fulmarus glacialis NORTHERN FULMAR
Circumpolar; winters casually s. to Mexico (Pac. coast).
Fulmarus[2] **antarcticus** ANTARCTIC FULMAR
Antarctic; ranges to Peru and once to Mexico (Mazatlan).
Puffinus creatopus PINK-FOOTED SHEARWATER
Mas Atierra Is., Chile; ranges to Alaska, Mexico (Baja Calif.).
Puffinus pacificus WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER
Is. of cent. and w. Pacific and of Indian Oceans, and off Mexico (Revilla Gigedo Is.); recorded off Pac. coast Mexico and Panama.
Puffinus griseus SOOTY SHEARWATER
Is. S. Pacific; ranges off both coasts N. Am., Pac. coast Mexico, Costa Rica (sight, A. P. Smith) and Panama (sight, R. C. Murphy).

[2] Sometimes placed in a separate genus *Priocella*; also called Silver-gray Fulmar.

Puffinus tenuirostris SHORT-TAILED[3] SHEARWATER

Is. off Australia; ranges to Pac. coast N. Am., casually to Mexico and Panama.

Puffinus nativitatis CHRISTMAS ISLAND SHEARWATER

Is. trop. (chiefly cent.) Pac.; taken once between Clipperton I. and Mexican coast.

Puffinus puffinus[4] COMMON SHEARWATER

Is. cooler waters of the Old World, in America breeds in Mexico (Is. in Gulf of Calif. and off Baja Calif.).

Puffinus auricularis[4] REVILLA GIGEDO SHEARWATER

Mexico (Revilla Gigedo Is.).

Puffinus lherminieri DUSKY-BACKED SHEARWATER

Is. in pan-tropical waters, in America West Indies, Tobago and Galapagos; ranges to s.e. U. S., in Caribbean Sea, and Pac. coast of n. S. Am.; sight reports off Panama (Pac. coast, R. C. Murphy).

Pterodroma neglecta VARIABLE PETREL

Is. warmer waters of Indian and Pac., incl. Juan Fernandez Is. off Chile; taken once off Revilla Gigedo Is., Mexico (*fide* R. C. Murphy).

Pterodroma phaeopygia DARK-RUMPED PETREL

Hawaiian and Galapagos Is.; ranges in America off Pac. coast n. S. Am. to vicinity of Clipperton I. off Pac. coast of Mexico, sight reports off Pac. coast Panama (R. C. Murphy).

Pterodroma externa WHITE-NECKED PETREL

Kermadec and Juan Fernandez Is.; ranges in America off Pac. coast S. Am. n. to vicinity of Clipperton I. off Mexico.

Pterodroma cookii BLUE-FOOTED PETREL

Is. S. Pacific; ranges in America off Pac. coast S. Am. n. to Mexico (off Baja Calif.); recorded Aleutians.

Family **HYDROBATIDAE** STORM-PETRELS

Oceanites oceanicus WILSON'S PETREL

Antarctic Is.; ranges in America commonly into N. Atl. and casually N. Pac., taken Veracruz, Mexico.

Oceanites gracilis WHITE-VENTED PETREL

Probably breeds Peru and Galapagos Is.; ranges off Pac. coast S. Am. n. to Panama (sight, R. C. Murphy).

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[3] This, the standard name in Australia where the species breeds, is also used by Murphy in "Oceanic Birds of South America," and is therefore favored over "Slender-billed" Shearwater.

[4] The A.O.U. is followed in treating *P. opisthomelas*, the Black-vented Shearwater, as a race of *P. puffinus*. R. C. Murphy would also treat *auricularis* as a subspecies.

Pelagodroma marina WHITE-FACED PETREL

Coasts of Australia, New Zealand and is. in S. Atl., trop. e. N. Atl. and w. S. Pac.; ranges in America to Cocos I., Costa Rica and Galapagos.

Oceanodroma tethys WEDGE-RUMPED PETREL

Galapagos and Peruvian Is.; ranges off Pac. coast Mexico, Costa Rica (Cocos I.) and Panama.

Oceanodroma castro BAND-RUMPED PETREL

Is. in pan-tropical waters of e. and cent. Atl. (Madeira, Azores to Ascension and St. Helena) and cent. and e. Pac. (Hawaiian and Galapagos Is.); in Mid. Am. recorded off Pac. coast Costa Rica (Cocos I., possibly breeding).

Oceanodroma leucorhoa LEACH'S PETREL

Is. N. Atl. and e. N. Pac., Mexico (taxonomy of forms disputed) (Is. in Gulf of Calif., off Baja Calif. and Guadalupe I.); migrates to S. Atl., Caribbean Sea and e. S. Pac. to Galapagos; recorded once off Pac. coast Guatemala.[5]

Oceanodroma macrodactyla GUADALUPE PETREL

Mexico (Guadalupe I.); possibly extinct.

Oceanodroma markhami SOOTY PETREL

Ranges off Peru and Chile; taken near Clipperton I. off Pac. coast Mexico and Costa Rica (Cocos I.).

Oceanodroma homochroa ASHY PETREL

Is. off Calif. and Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Oceanodroma melania BLACK PETREL

Mexico (Is. off Baja Calif. and in Gulf of Calif.); ranges to Pac. coast Panama and S. Am.

Halocyptena microsoma LEAST PETREL

Mexico (Is. off Baja Calif. and in Gulf of Calif.); ranges to Pac. coast Panama and S. Am.

Order PELECANIFORMES

Family **PHAETHONTIDAE** TROPICBIRDS

Phaethon aethereus RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD

Is. in trop. Atl. (including West Indies), Pac. and Indian Oceans: Mexico (Pac. coast), Panama (Swan Key, Caribbean coast); recorded also Pac. coast El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica (Gulf of Nicoya).

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[5] The form *socorroensis*, treated by Peters as a race of the Asiatic *O. monorhis*.

Phaethon lepturus WHITE-TAILED TROPICBIRD

Is. in trop. Atl. (including West Indies), cent. Pac. and Indian Oceans; in Mid. Am. recorded off Caribbean Guatemala (Puerto Barrios).

Phaethon rubricauda RED-TAILED TROPICBIRD

Is. in trop. cent. Pac. and Indian Oceans; in Mid. Am. casual off Pac. coast Mexico (Baja Calif. and Revilla Gigedo Is.).

Family **PELECANIDAE** PELICANS

Pelecanus erythrorhynchus AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN

N. cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.[6]

Pelecanus occidentalis BROWN PELICAN

S.w. Canada, w. and s. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **SULIDAE** GANNETS AND BOOBIES

Morus[7] **bassanus** NORTHERN GANNET

Local, is. off N. Atl. coasts; winters to Gulf of Mexico (Veracruz).

Sula nebouxii BLUE-FOOTED BOOBY

Local, trop. is. Pac.: Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Sula dactylatra BLUE-FACED OR MASKED BOOBY

Local, trop. is. Atl. (incl. Caribbean), Pac. and Indian Oceans: Mexico (Yucatan Pen., Baja Calif.); recorded from Guatemala (Pac. sight, A. J. van Rossem), Nicaragua and Panama (both coasts).

Sula sula RED-FOOTED BOOBY

Local, trop. is. Atl. (incl. Caribbean), Pac. and Indian Oceans: Mexico (Tres Marias and Revilla Gigedo Is.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Costa Rica (Cocos I.); recorded off coast of Mexico (Pac.), Nicaragua (Caribbean), Panama (Caribbean; sight off Pearl Is., B. B. Sturgis).

Sula leucogaster BROWN BOOBY

Local, trop. is. Atl. (incl. Caribbean), Pac. and Indian Oceans: Mexico (Yucatan Pen., Gulf of Calif., Pac. coast), Brit. Honduras, and both coasts of Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama; ranging off Guatemala (Caribbean, sight, L. Griscom), and El Salvador (sight, O. Salvin).

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[6] There seems to be no evidence that this species occurs farther south.

[7] Some authors merge this genus in *Sula*.

Family **PHALACROCORACIDAE** CORMORANTS

Phalacrocorax auritus DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT
N. Am., Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Pac. coast), Brit. Honduras.

Phalacrocorax olivaceus OLIVACEOUS OR NEOTROPIC CORMORANT
Louisiana, Texas, Bahamas, Cuba, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Phalacrocorax penicillatus BRANDT'S CORMORANT
Pac. coast N. Am. to Mexico (Gulf of Calif. and Baja Calif.).

Phalacrocorax pelagicus PELAGIC CORMORANT
Pac. coast N. Am. to n. Mexico (n.w. Baja Calif.).

Phalacrocorax bougainvillii GUANAY CORMORANT
Is. off Pac. coast, Peru and Chile; ranges n. to Panama (sight off Darien, once, R. C. Murphy).

Family **ANHINGIDAE** ANHINGAS

Anhinga anhinga ANHINGA
S. U. S., Cuba, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **FREGATIDAE** FRIGATEBIRDS

Fregata magnificens MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD
Coastal is. of trop. Atl. and e. Pac., Mid. Am. and S. Am.; ranging along both coasts of Mid. Am.

Fregata minor GREAT FRIGATEBIRD[8]
Is. of Pac., Indian and S. Atl. oceans, Mexico (Revilla Gigedo Is.); casually ranging off Pac. coast Mexico.

Order CICONIIFORMES

Family **ARDEIDAE** HERONS

Ardea herodias GREAT BLUE HERON
N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Galapagos Is.; regular throughout the year in Mid. Am., though breeding uncertain; winters to n. S. Am.

Ardea occidentalis[9] GREAT WHITE HERON
S. Florida and Greater Antilles; Mexico (Yucatan Pen.).

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[8] This is the established name in the literature of Australia, where the species is common, and where "Lesser" Frigatebird is used for *F. ariel.*

[9] Perhaps a color phase of *A. herodias.*

Ardea cocoi WHITE-NECKED HERON

S. Am.; e. Panama (sight, once, A. Wetmore).

Pilherodius pileatus CAPPED HERON

Panama and S. Am.

Butorides virescens GREEN HERON

N. Am., West Indies, Mid. Am.; winters to n. S. Am.

Butorides striatus[10] STRIATED HERON

Old World tropics, e. Panama and S. Am.

Florida caerulea LITTLE BLUE HERON

S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Dichromanassa rufescens REDDISH EGRET

S. U. S., Bahamas, Greater Antilles and Mexico (both coasts); winters to Pac. coast Guatemala and El Salvador.

Casmerodius[1] **albus** COMMON OR LARGE EGRET

Old World, U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Leucophoyx[1] **thula** SNOWY EGRET

U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Bubulcus[2] **ibis** CATTLE EGRET

Warmer parts of Old World, recently breeding in n. S. Am. and Florida; present (possibly breeding) in e. U. S. and Panama (sight, E. Eisenmann, F. O. Chapelle, repeatedly and in numbers).

Hydranassa tricolor TRICOLORED HERON

S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Agamia agami CHESTNUT-BELLIED HERON

Local: trop. Mid. Am. (not recorded El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua) and S. Am.

Nycticorax nycticorax BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON

Old World, N. Am., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Nyctanassa violacea YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON

U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Tigrisoma lineatum BANDED TIGER-HERON

Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.; Mexico (Chiapas, once).

Heterocnus mexicanus BARE-THROATED TIGER-HERON

Trop. Mid. Am.

Ixobrychus exilis LEAST BITTERN

N. Am., Mid. Am. and S. Am.; the northern race *exilis* winters through Mid. Am.

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[10] If considered conspecific with *B. virescens*, Green Heron may be used for the entire complex.

[1] Placed by some authors in the genus *Egretta*.

[2] Placed by some authors in the genus *Ardeola*.

Botaurus lentiginosus AMERICAN BITTERN
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am.
Botaurus pinnatus PINNATED BITTERN
S. Am.; recorded from e. Nicaragua and s.e. Mexico (Quintana Roo, *fide* R. A. Paynter).

Family **COCHLEARIIDAE**[3] BOAT-BILLED HERONS

Cochlearius cochlearius BOAT-BILLED HERON
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **CICONIIDAE** STORKS

Mycteria americana WOOD IBIS OR WOOD STORK
S. U. S., Greater Antilles, Mid. Am. and S. Am.
Jabiru mycteria JABIRU
Rare: trop. Mid. Am. (not reported from Brit. Honduras and Honduras), and S. Am.

Family **THRESKIORNITHIDAE** IBISES AND SPOONBILLS

Theristicus caudatus BUFF-NECKED IBIS
S. Am.; recorded from e. Panama (once).
Mesembrinibis cayennensis GREEN IBIS
Panama and S. Am.
Eudocimus albus WHITE IBIS
S. U. S., Greater Antilles, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.
Eudocimus ruber SCARLET IBIS
Trop. S. Am.; accidental in Honduras and West Indies.
Plegadis falcinellus GLOSSY IBIS
Old World; s.e. U. S., Greater Antilles; e. Mexico (?); recorded from e. Panama once, n. Colombia.
Plegadis mexicana[4] WHITE-FACED IBIS
W. U. S. to Mexico, also s. S. Am.; winter records in Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica.
Ajaia ajaja ROSEATE SPOONBILL
S. U. S., Greater Antilles, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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[3] Some authors believe this group is best merged in Ardeidae.

[4] If a race of *P. falcinellus*, the entire complex would be called Glossy Ibis. Hellmayr and Conover say the proper name of this form is *P. chihi*.

Family **PHOENICOPTERIDAE** FLAMINGOS

Phoenicopterus ruber[5] AMERICAN FLAMINGO
Bahamas, Greater Antilles, Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Venezuela, Guianas, Galapagos Is.

Order ANSERIFORMES

Family **ANATIDAE** DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS

Cygnus columbianus WHISTLING SWAN
Arctic N. Am.; winters casually to Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Cygnus buccinator TRUMPETER SWAN
Local: n.w. N. Am.; one record from Mexico (Tamaulipas).

Chen caerulescens[6] BLUE GOOSE
Arctic N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Chen hyperborea[6] SNOW GOOSE
Arctic N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Chen rossii ROSS'S GOOSE
Arctic n.w. Canada; winters casually to Mexico (Chihuahua).

Anser albifrons WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE
Arctic regions; in America winters to Mexico.

Branta bernicla[7] BRANT
Arctic regions; winters to Mexico (Baja California).

Branta canadensis CANADA GOOSE
N. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Branta hutchinsii[8] CACKLING GOOSE
Arctic America and n.e. Siberia; in America winters to Mexico.

Dendrocygna viduata WHITE-FACED TREE-DUCK
Trop. Africa, Madagascar and S. Am.; occurs in Costa Rica and Panama.

Dendrocygna bicolor FULVOUS TREE-DUCK
Trop. Asia, Madagascar and E. Africa, s.w. U. S., Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras (*fide* M. J. Carr), also S. Am.; casual in e. Panama.

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[5] If the Old World *P. antiquorum* is deemed a race of this species, the name Greater Flamingo may be used.

[6] These birds may be color phases of the same species. If so, the scientific name would be *C. caerulescens*, the English name Snow Goose.

[7] Birds recorded from Mexico are the western form, sometimes regarded as a species and called Black Brant, *B. nigricans*, which Zimmer and Delacour say should be called *orientalis*.

[8] Generally regarded as conspecific with the Canada Goose, *B. canadensis*.

Dendrocygna autumnalis BLACK-BELLIED TREE-DUCK
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am., and S. Am.

Sarkidiornis sylvicola[9] SOUTH AMERICAN COMB-DUCK
Trop. S. Am.; recorded from e. Panama once.

Cairina moschata MUSCOVY
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Anas carolinensis[10] GREEN-WINGED TEAL
N. N. Am.; winters to West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras and Honduras; casual in Colombia.

Anas acuta COMMON PINTAIL
Holarctic regions; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador) to Colombia.

Anas platyrhynchos COMMON MALLARD
Holarctic regions; in America winters regularly to Mexico; recorded from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

Anas wyvilliana HAWAIIAN DUCK
Hawaiian Is.; once at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Anas diazi MEXICAN DUCK
S.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Anas fulvigula MOTTLED DUCK
S. U. S. and e. Mexico.

Anas strepera GADWALL
Holarctic regions; winters to Mexico.

Anas cyanoptera CINNAMON TEAL
W. N. Am. to n. Mexico, also S. Am.; northern birds winter regularly at least to Mexico, with scattered records from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Anas discors BLUE-WINGED TEAL
N. Am. and possibly Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Spatula[1] **clypeata** NORTHERN SHOVELER
Holarctic regions; winters through Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras) to n. S. Am.

Mareca[1] **penelope** EUROPEAN WIDGEON
Europe and n. Asia; in America winters to U. S.; once in Mexico (Baja Calif.).

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[9] May be a race of the Old World Comb-Duck, *S. melanotos*; if so the name Comb Duck will suffice.

[10] If deemed a race of the Old World *A. crecca*, the species can be called Green-winged Teal.

[1] These genera should perhaps be merged in *Anas* (Delacour and Mayr, Wilson Bull., 57:17, 1945).

Mareca americana BALDPATE OR AMERICAN WIDGEON
N. N. Am.; winters sparingly through Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras, El Salvador) to Colombia.

Aix sponsa WOOD DUCK
N. Am., Cuba; winters to Mexico.

Aythya valisineria CANVASBACK
N. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Aythya americana REDHEAD
N.w. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Aythya collaris RING-NECKED DUCK
N. N. Am.; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras; Panama (sight, R. T. and K. T. Scholes).

Aythya marila GREATER SCAUP
Holarctic regions; in America winters to West Indies and n.w. Mexico.

Aythya affinis LESSER SCAUP
N.w. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Melanitta deglandi[2] WHITE-WINGED SCOTER
N. w. N. Am.; winters in America to Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Melanitta perspicillata SURF SCOTER
N. N. Am.; winters to n.w. Mexico.

Melanitta nigra BLACK SCOTER
N. Holarctic; winters in America to Mexico (Baja Calif., seen C. L. Hubbs).

Bucephala clangula COMMON GOLDENEYE
Holarctic regions; in America winters to w. Mexico.

Bucephala albeola BUFFLEHEAD
N.w. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Lophodytes cucullatus HOODED MERGANSER
N. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Mergus merganser COMMON MERGANSER OR GOOSANDER
Holarctic regions; winters in America to Mexico.

Mergus serrator RED-BREASTED MERGANSER
Holarctic regions; winters in America to Mexico.

Oxyura dominica MASKED DUCK
Local: Texas, Greater Antilles, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, and S. Am.

Oxyura jamaicensis RUDDY DUCK
N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala; recorded Costa Rica.

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[2] By some considered a race of the Old World *M. fusca*.

Order FALCONIFORMES

Family **CATHARTIDAE** AMERICAN VULTURES

Sarcoramphus papa — KING VULTURE
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Coragyps atratus — BLACK VULTURE
S. U. S., Mid. Am., S. Am.

Cathartes burrovianus[3] — YELLOW-HEADED VULTURE
S. Am.; recorded from Mexico (Tamaulipas, Veracruz), Panama (Pac. slope, common, may breed).

Cathartes aura — TURKEY VULTURE
N. Am., West Indies, Mid. Am., S. Am.

Gymnogyps californianus — CALIFORNIA CONDOR
California and formerly Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Family **ACCIPITRIDAE** HAWKS

Elanus leucurus — WHITE-TAILED KITE
Calif., s. U. S., Mexico (Baja Calif. and Gulf Coast), also S. Am.; winters to Guatemala and Brit. Honduras.

Gampsonyx[4] **swainsonii** — PEARL KITE
W. Nicaragua and n. S. Am.

Elanoides forficatus — SWALLOW-TAILED KITE
S. U. S., Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador), and S. Am.

Leptodon cayanensis[5] — GRAY-HEADED KITE
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Chondrohierax uncinatus — HOOK-BILLED KITE
Trop. Mid. Am., S. Am., Grenada

Harpagus bidentatus — DOUBLE-TOOTHED KITE
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and Honduras), and S. Am.

Ictinia misisippiensis — MISSISSIPPI KITE
S. U. S.; winters at least to Mexico and Guatemala; recorded Paraguay.

Ictinia plumbea — PLUMBEOUS KITE
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Rostrhamus sociabilis — EVERGLADE OR SNAIL KITE
Local in marshes: Fla., Cuba, Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

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[3] *C. urubitinga* of many authorities.

[4] Peters and Hellmayr and Conover place this genus in *Falconidae*; Friedmann is here followed.

[5] *Odontriorchis palliatus* of many authorities.

Accipiter gentilis NORTHERN GOSHAWK

Holarctic regions, in America to mts. of n.w. Mexico.

Accipiter bicolor BICOLORED HAWK

Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Accipiter cooperii COOPER'S HAWK

N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters to Guatemala; recorded Costa Rica.

Accipiter superciliosus TINY HAWK

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Accipiter striatus SHARP-SHINNED HAWK

N. Am., Greater Antilles, and highlands of Mexico; winters in Mid. Am. to w. Panama (not reported Brit. Honduras and Honduras).

Accipiter chionogaster[6] WHITE-BREASTED HAWK

Pine woods s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua, also mts. of n. S. Am.

Heterospizias meridionalis SAVANNA HAWK

Panama and S. Am.

Buteo albicaudatus WHITE-TAILED HAWK

Local, s.w. U. S., Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Buteo regalis FERRUGINOUS HAWK

W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Buteo jamaicensis RED-TAILED HAWK

N. Am., West Indies, and highlands of Mid. Am. to w. Panama; northern birds migrate to Nicaragua, perhaps occasionally to Panama.

Buteo albonotatus ZONE-TAILED HAWK

S.w. U. S., local in Mid. Am. (breeding status uncertain in Costa Rica and Panama; not reported Brit. Honduras) to S. Am.

Buteo lineatus RED-SHOULDERED HAWK

N. Am. to Mexico.

Buteo swainsoni SWAINSON'S HAWK

W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua) to S. Am.

Buteo platypterus BROAD-WINGED HAWK

N. Am., West Indies; migrates and winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Buteo magnirostris ROADSIDE HAWK

Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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[6] This bird has been treated as a race of *A. erythronemius*, the Rufous-thighed Hawk, of s. S. Am.; and may be a race of *A. striatus*, according to Storer.

Buteo brachyurus SHORT-TAILED HAWK
Local: Florida, Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador, Honduras), and S. Am.

Buteo nitidus GRAY HAWK
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Parabuteo unicinctus BAY-WINGED HAWK
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, Honduras) and S. Am.

Leucopternis albicollis WHITE HAWK
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Leucopternis semiplumbea SEMIPLUMBEOUS HAWK
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Leucopternis plumbea[7] PLUMBEOUS HAWK
E. Panama to n.w. Peru.

Leucopternis princeps BARRED HAWK
Costa Rica, Panama to Ecuador.

Busarellus nigricollis BLACK-COLLARED HAWK
Local: trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Buteogallus anthracinus COMMON BLACK HAWK
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am., S. Am., Lesser Antilles (St. Vincent).

Hypomorphnus[8] **urubitinga** GREAT BLACK HAWK
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Harpyhaliaetus[9] **solitarius** SOLITARY EAGLE
Rare, (chiefly highlands?) Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Morphnus guianensis[10] CRESTED EAGLE
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Harpia harpyja HARPY EAGLE
Trop. Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras, El Salvador, Honduras) and S. Am.

Spizastur melanoleucus BLACK-AND-WHITE HAWK-EAGLE[1]
Trop. Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras, El Salvador) and S. Am.

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[7] Regarded by Hellmayr and Conover as a race of *L. schistacea*, the Slate-colored Hawk, of eastern South America.

[8] Hellmayr and Conover use *Urubitinga*; the genus may yet be merged in *Buteogallus*, according to Amadon.

[9] A separate genus *Urubitornis* is by some authors erected for this species; while others make it a race of *H. coronatus* of s. S. Am.

[10] If *M. taeniatus*, the Banded Crested Eagle (known from Panama to Guiana, Brazil and Bolivia), be a good species, rather than a color phase of *M. guianensis*, then the latter may be distinguished by the name Common Crested Eagle.

[1] "Eagle-Hawk" is also used for this and the next genus; but "Hawk-Eagle" seems preferable to conform with the older usage and that in the Old World for the same group.

Spizaetus ornatus ORNATE HAWK-EAGLE
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Spizaetus tyrannus BLACK HAWK-EAGLE
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Aquila chrysaetos GOLDEN EAGLE
Mts. (chiefly) of Eurasia and N. Am. to Mexico.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus BALD EAGLE
N. Am. to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.; recorded Veracruz).

Circus cyaneus MARSH HAWK OR WHITE-RUMPED HARRIER
Eurasia and N. Am. to Mexico (Baja Calif.); winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Geranospiza nigra[2] BLACKISH CRANE-HAWK
Trop. Mid. Am. and n.w. S. Am.

Family **PANDIONIDAE** OSPREYS

Pandion haliaetus OSPREY
Old World, N. Am., Cuba, Bahamas, Mexico (Pac. Coast and Yucatan Pen.), and Brit. Honduras; winters, and frequently summers, through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **FALCONIDAE** FALCONS

Herpetotheres cachinnans LAUGHING FALCON
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Micrastur semitorquatus COLLARED FOREST-FALCON
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Micrastur mirandollei SLATY-BACKED FOREST-FALCON
Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Micrastur ruficollis BARRED FOREST-FALCON
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Daptrius americanus RED-THROATED CARACARA
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador) and S. Am.

Milvago chimachima YELLOW-HEADED CARACARA
Panama (Pac. slope grasslands) and S. Am.

Polyborus cheriway[3] CRESTED CARACARA
S. U. S., Cuba, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

Polyborus lutosus GUADALUPE CARACARA
Mexico (Guadalupe I.); now extinct.

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[2] If but one species in this genus is recognized, the specific name *caerulescens* must be used and the "Blackish" in the English name omitted.

[3] Hellmayr and Conover use *Caracara* for the genus (but *cf.* Amadon, Auk 71: 203–4, 1954), and suggest that *cheriway* may be conspecific with *plancus* of S. Am.

Falco mexicanus PRAIRIE FALCON
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters to s. Mexico.

Falco peregrinus PEREGRINE FALCON
Old World, N. Am., Mexico (Baja Calif.), s. Chile and Argentina; the N. Am. race, *anatum*, has been recorded in winter or on migration through Mid. Am. (except Nicaragua) and in S. Am.

Falco deiroleucus ORANGE-BREASTED FALCON
Local: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.; Mexico (Veracruz, once).

Falco albigularis[3a] BAT FALCON
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Falco femoralis APLOMADO FALCON
Local: s.w. U. S., Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, w. Panama and S. Am.

Falco columbarius PIGEON HAWK OR MERLIN
Eurasia and N. Am.; in America winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and El Salvador) and S. Am.

Falco sparverius AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK OR AMERICAN KESTREL
N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, also S. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Order GALLIFORMES

Family **CRACIDAE** GUANS AND CURASSOWS

Crax rubra GREAT CURASSOW
Trop. Mid. Am. to Ecuador.

Penelope purpurascens CRESTED GUAN
Trop. Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

Ortalis wagleri RUFOUS-BELLIED CHACHALACA
W. Mexico.

Ortalis vetula PLAIN CHACHALACA
S.e. Texas, Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua.

Ortalis garrula CHESTNUT-WINGED CHACHALACA
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

Penelopina nigra BLACK CHACHALACA
Mts. s. Mexico (e. Oaxaca, Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Chamaepetes unicolor BLACK GUAN
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

[3a] Hellmayr and Conover consider *F. rufigularis* the correct name. Friedmann is here followed.

Oreophasis derbianus HORNED GUAN
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Family **PHASIANIDAE** PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS

Dendrortyx barbatus BEARDED WOOD-PARTRIDGE
Mexico (mts. Veracruz).

Dendrortyx macroura LONG-TAILED WOOD-PARTRIDGE
Mexico (mts. Jalisco and Veracruz to Oaxaca).

Dendrortyx leucophrys BUFFY-CROWNED WOOD-PARTRIDGE
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Oreortyx picta MOUNTAIN QUAIL
Mts. w. U. S. and Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Callipepla squamata SCALED QUAIL
Arid. s.w. U. S. and Mexico (s. to Jalisco and Morelos).

Lophortyx californica CALIFORNIA QUAIL
Pac. U. S. and n.w. Mexico

Lophortyx gambelii GAMBEL'S OR DESERT QUAIL
Deserts s.w. U. S. to n.w. Mexico.

Lophortyx douglasii ELEGANT QUAIL
W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Jalisco).

Philortyx fasciatus BANDED QUAIL
Highlands south central Mexico.

Colinus virginianus COMMON BOBWHITE
N. Am., Cuba, Mexico and Guatemala.

Colinus nigrogularis BLACK-THROATED BOBWHITE
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras, and Caribbean slope of Guatemala, Honduras (Segovia River) and (?) Nicaragua.

Colinus leucopogon[4] SPOT-BELLIED BOBWHITE
Highlands and Pacific slope Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Colinus cristatus CRESTED BOBWHITE
Panama and n. S. Am.

Odontophorus gujanensis MARBLED WOOD-QUAIL
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Odontophorus erythrops RUFOUS-FRONTED WOOD-QUAIL
Caribbean Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Odontophorus leucolaemus WHITE-THROATED WOOD-QUAIL
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

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[4] Considered forms of the Crested Bobwhite (*C. cristatus*) by some authorities.

Odontophorus guttatus SPOTTED WOOD-QUAIL
Trop. s. Mexico and highlands of Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Dactylortyx thoracicus SINGING QUAIL
Highlands (chiefly) s. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Cyrtonyx montezumae HARLEQUIN QUAIL
Highlands s.w. U. S. and Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Cyrtonyx ocellatus OCELLATED QUAIL
Mts. s.w. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Rhynchortyx cinctus TAWNY-FACED QUAIL
Caribbean Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama (both slopes) and n.w. S. Am.

Family **MELEAGRIDIDAE** TURKEYS

Meleagris gallopavo COMMON TURKEY
E. and s.w. U. S. and Mexico (chiefly mts.)

Agriocharis ocellata OCELLATED TURKEY
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras and Guatemala (Peten).

Order GRUIFORMES

Family **GRUIDAE** CRANES

Grus americana WHOOPING CRANE
Local: w. Canada; wintering to Gulf coast Mexico.

Grus canadensis SANDHILL CRANE
N.e. Siberia, w. and s.e. N. Am., Cuba; winters to Mexico.

Family **ARAMIDAE** LIMPKINS

Aramus guarauna LIMPKIN
S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **RALLIDAE** RAILS

Rallus elegans KING RAIL
E. N. Am. and Cuba; winters to Mexico.

Rallus longirostris[5] CLAPPER RAIL
U. S., West Indies, Mexico (both coasts and interior marshes), Brit. Honduras, and n. S. Am.

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[5] The rails of western U.S. and the Pacific coast and interior marshes of Mexico are by some considered races of *R. elegans*. Perhaps they should be treated as a third species *R. obsoletus*, Western Rail.

Rallus limicola VIRGINIA RAIL

N. Am. to cent. Mexico, also S. Am.; winters to Guatemala.

Pardirallus maculatus SPOTTED RAIL

Cuba, Mexico (Chiapas), Brit. Honduras and S. Am.

Amaurolimnas concolor UNIFORM CRAKE

Local: trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Aramides cajanea GRAY-NECKED WOOD-RAIL

Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Aramides axillaris RUFOUS-NECKED WOOD-RAIL

Local: trop. Mid. Am. (unrecorded Guatemala and El Salvador), and n. S. Am.

Porzana carolina SORA

N. Am. to Mexico (Baja Calif.); recorded in winter from Mexico, Brit. Hond., Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Porzana flaviventer YELLOW-BREASTED CRAKE

Local: Greater Antilles, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and e. S. Am.

Laterallus jamaicensis BLACK RAIL OR CRAKE

Local: U. S., Mexico (Baja Calif.), Jamaica, Peru, Chile; winters to Guatemala.

Laterallus exilis GRAY-BREASTED CRAKE

Local: Caribbean Honduras, Nicaragua and n. S. Am.

Laterallus albigularis[6] WHITE-THROATED CRAKE

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Laterallus ruber RUDDY CRAKE

Trop. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Coturnicops noveboracensis YELLOW RAIL

Local: N. Am., Mexico (Lerma, Mexico).

Gallinula chloropus COMMON GALLINULE

Old World, N. Am., West Indies, local Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Porphyrula martinica PURPLE GALLINULE

S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Fulica americana AMERICAN COOT

N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras).

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[6] By some deemed conspecific with the wide-ranging *L. melanophaius* of S. Am.

Family **HELIORNITHIDAE** SUNGREBES

Heliornis fulica SUNGREBE[7]
Local: trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Family **EURYPYGIDAE** SUNBITTERNS

Eurypyga helias SUNBITTERN
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Order CHARADRIIFORMES[8]

Family **JACANIDAE** JACANAS

Jacana spinosa[9] AMERICAN JACANA
Texas, Greater Antilles, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **HAEMATOPODIDAE** OYSTERCATCHERS

Haematopus palliatus[10] AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER
Local: N. Am., West Indies, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Haematopus bachmani[10] BLACK OYSTERCATCHER
Pac. coast N. Am. to Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

Family **CHARADRIIDAE** PLOVERS

Belonopterus chilensis[1] SOUTHERN LAPWING
S. Am.; a few Panama records.

Hoploxypterus cayanus PIED PLOVER
Trop. S. Am.; doubtfully reported from Honduras (Aloor River).

Squatarola squatarola BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER
Arctic; migrates and winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Pluvialis dominica AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER
Arctic N. Am.; in Am. winters in S. Am., recorded on migration from Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama (sight, T. A. Imhof).

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[7] Sometimes called American Finfoot.

[8] In this order, particularly in the families Charadriidae, Scolopacidae and Laridae, many non-breeding individuals, especially immatures, summer within their winter range.

[9] Birds from central Panama through S. Am. perhaps constitute a distinct species, *J. jacana*, the Wattled Jacana; if so, *J. spinosa* may be called Middle American Jacana. Both *spinosa* and a race of the *jacana* group (*hypomelaena*, formerly called *nigra*) have been taken in w. Panama.

[10] Many authorities deem these races of the Common Oystercatcher, *H. ostralegus*, of the Old World.

[1] Some authorities deem *cayennensis* the proper specific name.

Charadrius semipalmatus[2] SEMIPALMATED PLOVER
Arctic N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Charadrius melodus PIPING PLOVER
E. N. Am.; winters to n. Mexico and West Indies.

Charadrius alexandrinus SNOWY PLOVER
Old World, Pac. and Gulf coasts of U. S., West Indies, Mexico (Baja Calif. and Tamaulipas?), Peru, Chile; winters in Mexico.

Charadrius collaris COLLARED PLOVER
Local: trop. Mid. Am., S. Am., s. Lesser Antilles.

Charadrius vociferus KILLDEER
N. Am., Mexico, West Indies, Peru and n. Chile; winters through Mid. Am. and n.w. S. Am.

Charadrius wilsonia THICK-BILLED PLOVER
S. U. S., West Indies, Mexico, Brit. Honduras, n. S. Am.; migrates in Mid. Am., West Indies, to n. S. Am.; winters (and may possibly breed) in El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama.

Eupoda montana MOUNTAIN PLOVER
Arid plains of w. U. S.; winters to Mexico.

Family **SCOLOPACIDAE** SNIPE, SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES

Bartramia longicauda UPLAND PLOVER OR SANDPIPER
N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am., winters in s. S. Am.

Numenius borealis ESKIMO CURLEW
Arctic Am.; winters in S. Am.; recorded Mexico and Guatemala; possibly extinct.

Numenius phaeopus[3] WHIMBREL
Arctic regions; in America winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Numenius americanus LONG-BILLED CURLEW
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala; reported from Honduras (sight, *fide* W. Stone).

Limosa haemastica HUDSONIAN GODWIT
Canada; migrates through U. S. and West Indies to s. S. Am.; once Mexico (Salina Cruz sight, L. I. Davis, R. A. Herbert).

Limosa fedoa MARBLED GODWIT
Int. N. Am.; winters s. U. S. to n. Chile, recorded from Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Panama (sight repeatedly, E. Eisenmann, F. O. Chapelle).

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[2] Perhaps a race of the Old World *C. hiaticula*; if so, call Ringed Plover.

[3] The Middle American birds are the North American *hudsonicus*, long regarded as a species and called Hudsonian Curlew.

Totanus flavipes LESSER YELLOWLEGS

Canada; winters s. U. S. through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Totanus melanoleucus[4] GREATER YELLOWLEGS

Canada and Alaska; winters s. U. S. through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Tringa solitaria SOLITARY SANDPIPER

N. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Actitis macularia SPOTTED SANDPIPER

N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus WILLET

Local: N. Am., n.e. Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Heteroscelus incanus WANDERING TATTLER

Alaska; winters chiefly on islands of w. Pacific, also w. Mexico, Costa Rica (Cocos I.), Colombia (Malpelo I.), Galapagos Is.

Aphriza virgata SURFBIRD

Alaska; winters to Pacific coast S. Am., recorded Mexico, Guatemala, Panama (sight repeatedly, E. Eisenmann, T. A. Imhof, F. O. Chapelle).

Arenaria interpres RUDDY TURNSTONE

Arctic regions; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Arenaria melanocephala BLACK TURNSTONE

Alaska; winters to Mexico (Baja Calif. and Sonora).

Limnodromus griseus COMMON DOWITCHER

Canada and Alaska; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Limnodromus scolopaceus[5] LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER

N. and w. Alaska; migrates chiefly through w. N. Am. to Mexico and Guatemala.

Capella[6] **gallinago** COMMON SNIPE

Holarctic regions to n. Mexico; the N. Am. form, *delicata*, winters through Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.

Calidris canutus RED KNOT

Arctic regions; in America winters chiefly on both coasts of s. S. Am.; recorded Mexico, Guatemala (sight, A. W. Anthony), Honduras, Costa Rica (Pac. coast).

Crocethia alba SANDERLING

Arctic regions; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Ereunetes pusillus SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER

Arctic N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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[4] *Tringa melanoleuca* of some authorities, who also place *T. flavipes* in *Tringa*.

[5] Until recently regarded as a race of *L. griseus* (Auk, 71: 311; Pitelka, Univ. Cal. Publ. Zool., 50: 1–11).

[6] *Gallinago* of some authorities; the American form *delicata* has been known as Wilson's Snipe.

Ereunetes mauri WESTERN SANDPIPER

Alaska; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, Honduras) and n. S. Am.

Erolia minutilla LEAST SANDPIPER

Arctic N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Erolia fuscicollis WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER

Arctic N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Guatemala) to s. S. Am.

Erolia bairdii BAIRD'S SANDPIPER

Arctic N. Am.; recorded on migration Mexico, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama; winters in s. S. Am.

Erolia melanotos PECTORAL SANDPIPER

Arctic N. Am.; winters in s. S. Am., migrates through Mid. Am.

Erolia alpina DUNLIN

Arctic regions; the N. Am. race *pacifica*[7] winters to Mexico; one record from Nicaragua.

Micropalama himantopus STILT SANDPIPER

Arctic N. Am.; winters s. S. Am., recorded in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama (sight, R. S. Arbib, F. Loetscher.).

Tryngites subruficollis BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER

Arctic N. Am.; winters s. S. Am., recorded Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama.

Family **RECURVIROSTRIDAE** STILTS AND AVOCETS

Himantopus mexicanus[8] BLACK-NECKED STILT

U. S., West Indies, locally Mexico and S. Am.; ranges (perhaps breeds) through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras).

Recurvirostra americana AMERICAN AVOCET

W. N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Family **PHALAROPODIDAE** PHALAROPES

Phalaropus fulicarius RED PHALAROPE

Arctic regions; in America winters at sea s. to Chile, migrates off Pacific coast of Mexico.

Steganopus tricolor WILSON'S PHALAROPE

W. N. Am.; winters in s. S. Am., recorded from Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama (sight, R. S. Arbib, F. Loetscher).

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[7] Often called Red-backed Sandpiper.

[8] By some all Stilts are considered races of the Old World *H. himantopus*; if so call simply Stilt.

Lobipes lobatus NORTHERN PHALAROPE

Arctic regions; in America winters at sea s. to Peru; recorded from Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica.

Family **BURHINIDAE** THICK-KNEES

Burhinus bistriatus DOUBLE-STRIPED THICK-KNEE

Arid trop. Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica, also in S. Am. and Hispaniola; (?) Panama (a captive bird).

Family **STERCORARIIDAE** SKUAS AND JAEGERS

Catharacta skua[8a] GREAT SKUA

Arctic, Antarctic, and Sub-Antarctic; *chilensis* ranges to N. Pac.: Panama (sight, A. Wetmore).

Stercorarius pomarinus POMARINE JAEGER

Arctic; in America winters at sea to s. S. Am.; recorded off Mexico and Panama (Caribbean, *fide* C. H. Rogers; sight, Pac. coast R. C. Murphy).

Stercorarius parasiticus PARASITIC JAEGER

Arctic; winters at sea to s. S. Am.; recorded off Mexico and Panama (both coasts sight, L. Griscom, R. C. Murphy).

Stercorarius longicaudus LONG-TAILED JAEGER

Arctic; winters at sea to s. S. Am.; recorded off Mexico (?), and Panama (Caribbean coast, sight, L. Griscom).

Family **LARIDAE** GULLS AND TERNS

Larus modestus GRAY GULL

Deserts n. Chile and Peru; ranges along Pac. coast S. Am. n. (at least occasionally) to Panama (seen Panama Bay near Canal entrance, R. C. Murphy).

Larus heermanni HEERMANN'S GULL

Pac. coast Mexico; ranges to Br. Col. and winters to Pac. Guatemala.

Larus delawarensis RING-BILLED GULL

Interior n. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (Pac. coast); reported El Salvador (sight, A. Van Rossem).

[8a] *C. chilensis*, the Chilean Skua, breeding at the southern tip of S. Am., may be a species distinct from the northern *C. skua*, and there may be several southern species (R. C. Murphy, Oceanic Birds of South America, 2: 1006–1010, 1936).

Larus argentatus[9] HERRING GULL

Europe, n. Asia, n. N. Am.; winters to Mid. Am., on Pac. coast to El Salvador, on Caribbean coast to Panama (not reported Nicaragua and Costa Rica).

Larus californicus CALIFORNIA GULL

Interior N. Am.; winters to Mexico (chiefly Pac. coast).

Larus occidentalis[10] WESTERN GULL

Pac. coast U. S. and Mexico.

Larus glaucescens GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL

Pac. coast n. N. Am. and n.e. Asia; in America winters to Pac. coast Mexico.

Larus atricilla LAUGHING GULL

E. and s. U. S., West Indies, Mexico (Yucatan Pen., Sinaloa), Brit. Honduras; winters both coasts Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Larus pipixcan FRANKLIN'S GULL

Interior N. Am.; winters chiefly n.w. S. Am.; recorded Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama (both coasts).

Larus ridibundus BLACK-HEADED OR BROWN-HEADED GULL

Old World; casual off Atl. coast U. S.; accidental in Mexico (Veracruz).

Larus philadelphia[1] BONAPARTE'S GULL

Interior N. Am.; winters to West Indies and Mexico (both coasts).

Rissa tridactyla BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE

Arctic; in America winters off Atl. coast of U. S. and Pac. coast to Mexico.

Creagrus furcatus SWALLOW-TAILED GULL

Galapagos Is. and Malpelo I. (off Pac. coast Colombia); casually to Panama (?) (vaguely reported by H. S. Swarth to occur occasionally off Pac. coast).

Xema sabini SABINE'S GULL

Arctic; in America winters off Pac. coast n.w. S. Am.; recorded Mexico (Baja Calif.), Panama (sight, R. C. Murphy).

Chlidonias niger BLACK TERN

Europe, Asia and N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; in America winters in Panama and S. Am.

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[9] Nelson's Gull (*L. nelsoni*), supposedly a hybrid of this species with the Glaucous Gull (*L. hyperboreus*), has been taken once off Baja Calif.

[10] Some authors would lump this group in *L. marinus*, the Great Black-backed Gull of the North Atlantic.

[1] Published reports that Col. Grayson collected the Eurasian Little Gull (*L. minutus*) near Mazatlan on the Pac. coast of Mexico on March 27, 1868 are erroneous; the specimen was *L. philadelphia* (*fide* F. Pitelka and L. C. Stone).

Gelochelidon nilotica GULL-BILLED TERN

Local: Old World, s. U. S., West Indies, Mexico, also eastern S. Am.; in America winters Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, West Indies, and S. Am.

Hydroprogne caspia[2] CASPIAN TERN

Local: Old World and N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Sterna hirundo COMMON TERN

Old World, N. Am.; in America winters to S. Am. recorded through Mid. Am. on migration or in winter.

Sterna forsteri FORSTER'S TERN

Local: Interior N. Am. and Atl. coast U. S.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Sterna dougallii ROSEATE TERN

Local: Old World, Atl. and Gulf coasts N. Am., West Indies, Brit. Honduras; in America winters from La. and Bahamas to e. S. Am.; accidental Mexico (Ventosa Bay).

Sterna anaethetus BRIDLED TERN

Local: Pan-tropical islands, West Indies, Brit. Honduras; recorded Pac. coast Mexico, Nicaragua (sight, L. Griscom), Costa Rica, Panama.

Sterna fuscata SOOTY TERN

Local: Pan-tropical islands, Florida Keys, West Indies, Mexico (Yucatan Pan., Revilla Gigedo Is.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Clipperton I., Galapagos Is.; recorded Pac. coast Mexico (Baja Calif.), Costa Rica (off Cocos I.), Panama.

Sterna albifrons LEAST TERN

Old World, U. S., West Indies, Mexico (both coasts), Brit. Honduras; in America winters to Guatemala, casually to Nicaragua (sight, L. Griscom), and e. S. Am.

Thalasseus maximus ROYAL TERN

S. U. S., West Indies, Mexico, West Africa; in America winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Thalasseus elegans[3] ELEGANT TERN

W. Mexico; ranges n. to Calif. and winters off Pac. coast of S. Am. s. to Chile; recorded Pac. coast Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (sight, L. Griscom).

Thalasseus sandvicensis SANDWICH OR YELLOW-NIBBED TERN

Local: Old World, s. U. S., Bahamas, Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras; in America winters to Mexico (Gulf coast), Guatemala, Honduras, Panama (both coasts), West Indies, S. Am.

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[2] Some authors use the name *tschegrava*.

[3] Perhaps properly called *T. comatus*.

Anous stolidus BROWN NODDY

Local: Pan-tropical islands, Florida Keys, West Indies, Mexico (is. off Yucatan Pen. and Pac. coast), Brit. Honduras, Costa Rica (Cocos I.), n.w. Colombia (Octavia Rocks off Pac. coast), Galapagos Is.; recorded Guatemala, Honduras, Panama (Pac. coast, sight, B. B. Sturgis).

Anous minutus WHITE-CAPPED NODDY

Local: small trop. islands in Pac. and S. Atl. and Caribbean, Clipperton Is. off Pac. coast of Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Costa Rica (Cocos I.); ranges in Pac. s. to Colombia.

Gygis alba WHITE TERN[4]

Local: small oceanic islands in trop. Pac., Indian and S. Atl., Clipperton I., Mexico (Revilla Gigedo Is.), Costa Rica (Cocos I.), Galapagos Is.

Family **RYNCHOPIDAE** SKIMMERS

Rynchops nigra BLACK SKIMMER

U. S., Mexico, Guatemala, S. Am.; recorded also El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama (sight, both coasts, L. Griscom, E. Eisenmann, J. L. Bull), West Indies.

Family **ALCIDAE** AUKS, MURRES AND ALLIES

Endomychura hypoleuca[5] XANTUS'S MURRELET

Calif. and Mexico (islands off Baja Calif.); ranges off Pac. coast of Mexico.

Synthliboramphus antiquus ANCIENT MURRELET

Coasts and islands of Alaska and n.e. Asia; wintering casually to Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Ptychoramphus aleuticus CASSIN'S AUKLET

Pac. coast N. Am. to Mexico (islands off Baja Calif.).

Cerorhinca monocerata RHINOCEROS AUKLET

Coasts of N. Pac.; in America winters to Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

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[4] "Fairy" Tern, sometimes used, is confusing with *Sterna nereis*, to which that name is applied in Australia where both occur.

[5] *Brachyramphus hypoleucus* of some authorities. The form *craveri*, breeding on islands in the Gulf of Calif., is sometimes regarded as a separate species, called Craveri's Murrelet.

Family **COLUMBIDAE** PIGEONS

Columba livia ROCK DOVE OR DOMESTIC PIGEON
Old World; domesticated in the New World, semiferal about many Mexican towns.

Columba leucocephala WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON
Florida Keys, West Indies, islands off Caribbean coast of Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua and w. Panama; casual mainland of Mexico.

Columba flavirostris RED-BILLED PIGEON
Texas and Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to n. Costa Rica.

Columba cayennensis PALE-VENTED PIGEON
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Columba fasciata[6] BAND-TAILED PIGEON
Mts. w. N. Am., Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Columba speciosa SCALED PIGEON
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Columba nigrirostris SHORT-BILLED PIGEON
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador).

Columba subvinacea RUDDY PIGEON
Mts. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Columba chiriquensis CHIRIQUI PIGEON
Known only from one spec. Panama (Chiriqui).

Ectopistes migratoria[7] PASSENGER PIGEON
Extinct: N. Am.; recorded in Mexico and (?) Guatemala.

Zenaidura macroura MOURNING DOVE
N. Am., West Indies, in Mid. Am. breeding locally Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, w. Panama; winters through Mid. Am.

Zenaidura graysoni SOCORRO DOVE
Mexico (Socorro I. in the Revilla Gigedos).

Zenaida aurita ZENAIDA DOVE
Florida Keys, West Indies, and Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and adjacent islands).

Zenaida asiatica WHITE-WINGED DOVE
Greater Antilles, Bahamas, s.w. U. S., and locally Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) to w. S. Am.; northern birds winter at least to El Salvador.

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[6] Birds from Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am. are sometimes regarded as a separate species *C. albilinea*, White-naped Pigeon.

[7] *E. canadensis* of some authors.

Scardafella inca[8] INCA DOVE
S.w. U. S., arid areas of Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to n.w. Costa Rica.

Columbigallina passerina COMMON GROUND-DOVE
S. U. S., West Indies, Mid. Am. to Costa Rica, also S. Am.

Columbigallina minuta PLAIN-BREASTED GROUND-DOVE
S.e. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, s.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Columbigallina talpacoti RUDDY GROUND-DOVE
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Claravis pretiosa BLUE GROUND-DOVE
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Claravis mondetoura MAROON-CHESTED GROUND-DOVE
Mts. trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and n. S. Am.

Leptotila verreauxi WHITE-TIPPED DOVE[9]
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Leptotila jamaicensis CARIBBEAN DOVE
Jamaica, Grand Cayman I., St. Andrew's I., Mexico (Yucatan Pen.).

Leptotila plumbeiceps GRAY-HEADED DOVE
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama and w. Colombia.

Leptotila cassinii GRAY-CHESTED DOVE
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and Colombia.

Geotrygon veraguensis OLIVE-BACKED QUAIL-DOVE
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Geotrygon lawrencii PURPLISH-BACKED QUAIL-DOVE
Local: highlands trop. Mexico (Veracruz), Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Geotrygon goldmani RUSSET-CROWNED QUAIL-DOVE
Mts. e. Panama and adjacent Colombia.

Geotrygon costaricensis BUFF-FRONTED QUAIL-DOVE
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama (Pacific slope).

Geotrygon violacea VIOLACEOUS QUAIL-DOVE
Local: Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Geotrygon montana RUDDY QUAIL-DOVE
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am. and West Indies.

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[8] Considered a subspecies of the S. Am. *S. squammata* by some.

[9] "White-fronted" Dove, sometimes used, is misleading for most races.

Geotrygon albifacies[10] WHITE-FACED QUAIL-DOVE
Mts. trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Geotrygon chiriquensis[10] RUFOUS-BREASTED QUAIL-DOVE
Mts. Costa Rica and W. Panama.

Order PSITTACIFORMES

Family **PSITTACIDAE** PARROTS

Ara ararauna BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW
E. Panama and S. Am.

Ara militaris MILITARY MACAW
Mexico (chiefly mts. and semi-arid areas) and w. S. Am.

Ara ambigua GREAT GREEN MACAW
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Ara macao SCARLET MACAW
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Ara chloroptera RED-BLUE-AND-GREEN MACAW
E. Panama and S. Am.

Ara severa CHESTNUT-FRONTED MACAW
E. Panama and S. Am.

Aratinga holochlora[1] GREEN PARAKEET
Trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Aratinga finschi CRIMSON-FRONTED PARAKEET
Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Aratinga astec OLIVE-THROATED PARAKEET
Gulf and Caribbean slope of trop. Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Aratinga canicularis ORANGE-FRONTED PARAKEET
Pacific slope trop. Mid. Am. to w. Costa Rica.

Aratinga pertinax[2] BROWN-THROATED PARAKEET
W. Panama (Pac. slope), n. S. Am. and West Indies.

Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha THICK-BILLED PARROT
Mts. n.w. Mexico; wandering n. to Arizona and to e. Mexico.

Rhynchopsitta terrisi MAROON-FRONTED PARROT
Mts. n.e. Mexico (Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas).

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[10] Races of *G. linearis* of e. S. Am., according to some authors; if so, White-faced Quail-Dove may still be used.

[1] Birds of the Pacific slope from Oaxaca southward are sometimes considered a separate species *A. strenua*, Pacific Parakeet, as are those from e. Guatemala southward *A. rubritorquis*, Red-throated Parakeet.

[2] The Panama bird *A. ocularis*, Veragua Parakeet, has been considered a separate species.

Pyrrhura hoffmanni SULPHUR-WINGED PARAKEET
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Bolborhynchus lineola BARRED PARAKEET
Mts. s. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Forpus cyanopygius BLUE-RUMPED PARROTLET
N.w. Mexico.

Forpus passerinus BLUE-WINGED PARROTLET
N. and e. S. Am.; one doubtful Panama record.

Forpus conspicillatus SPECTACLED PARROTLET
E. Panama and w. Colombia.

Brotogeris jugularis ORANGE-CHINNED PARAKEET
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and n. S. Am.

Touit costaricensis[3] RED-FRONTED PARROTLET
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Touit dilectissima[3] BLUE-FRONTED PARROTLET
Mts. e. Panama and n. S. Am.

Pionopsitta haematotis BROWN-HOODED PARROT
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Pionopsitta pyrilia SAFFRON-HEADED PARROT
E. Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

Pionus menstruus BLUE-HEADED PARROT
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Pionus senilis WHITE-CROWNED PARROT
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Amazona xantholora YELLOW-LORED PARROT
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.) and Brit. Honduras.

Amazona albifrons WHITE-FRONTED PARROT
Chiefly arid trop. areas Mid. Am. to w. Costa Rica.

Amazona viridigenalis RED-CROWNED PARROT
N.e. Mexico.

Amazona finschi LILAC-CROWNED PARROT
W. Mexico.

Amazona autumnalis RED-LORED PARROT
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Amazona ochrocephala[4] YELLOW-HEADED PARROT
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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[3] If *T. costaricensis* be treated as a race of *T. dilectissima*, as is done by some, then the name Red-winged Parrotlet may be used for the species.

[4] The wholly yellow-headed birds from most of Mexico, *A. oratrix*, have often been regarded as specifically separable from *A. auropalliata*, "Yellow-naped" Parrot, of Oaxaca and Chiapas to n.w. Costa Rica. Birds from Panama southward belong to the true *ochrocephala* group, which, if the species be subdivided, could be called "Yellow-crowned" Parrot.

Amazona farinosa MEALY PARROT
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Order CUCULIFORMES

Family **CUCULIDAE** CUCKOOS

Coccyzus erythropthalmus BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO
N. Am.; on migration recorded through Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador); winters chiefly in n.w. S. Am.

Coccyzus americanus YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO
N. Am. and n. Mexico; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras); winters in S. Am.

Coccyzus minor MANGROVE CUCKOO
S. Florida, West Indies, trop. Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

Coccyzus lansbergi GRAY-CAPPED CUCKOO
N.w. S. Am.; one doubtful Panama record.

Piaya cayana SQUIRREL CUCKOO
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Piaya minuta LITTLE CUCKOO
Central Panama to S. Am.

Crotophaga major GREATER ANI
Central Panama to S. Am.

Crotophaga ani SMOOTH-BILLED ANI
Florida, West Indies, Mexico (is. off Yucatan Pen.), Honduras (Caribbean is.), Nicaragua (Caribbean is.), s.w. Costa Rica (Pac. slope, rare), Panama, and S. Am.

Crotophaga sulcirostris GROOVE-BILLED ANI
Texas, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

Tapera naevia STRIPED CUCKOO
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Morococcyx erythropygus LESSER[5] GROUND-CUCKOO
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to w. Costa Rica.

Dromococcyx phasianellus PHEASANT CUCKOO
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Geococcyx californianus GREATER ROADRUNNER
S.w. U. S. to cent. Mexico.

Geococcyx velox[5a] LESSER ROADRUNNER
W. and s. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, n. Nicaragua.

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[5] Van Rossem criticized as misleading Ridgway's name "Rufous-rumped" Cuckoo.

[5a] According to Stresemann *viaticus* may have priority (Condor, 1954: 90).

Neomorphus geoffroyi RUFOUS-VENTED GROUND-CUCKOO
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Order STRIGIFORMES

Family **TYTONIDAE** BARN OWLS

Tyto alba BARN OWL
Practically cosmopolitan, N. Am., West Indies, Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras), S. Am.

Family **STRIGIDAE** OWLS

Otus flammeolus[6] FLAMMULATED OWL
Mts. w. N. Am., Mexico and Guatemala.

Otus asio COMMON SCREECH-OWL
N. Am. to Central Plateau of Mexico.

Otus vinaceus[7] VINACEOUS SCREECH-OWL
Pacific coast of Mexico (s.w. Sonora to Guerrero).

Otus trichopsis SPOTTED SCREECH-OWL
Mts. Arizona, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

Otus barbarus BEARDED SCREECH-OWL
Mts. n. Guatemala.

Otus guatemalae[8] VERMICULATED SCREECH-OWL
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Otus cooperi[9] PACIFIC SCREECH-OWL
Arid Pacific slope s. Mexico (Chiapas) to n.w. Costa Rica.

Otus choliba TROPICAL SCREECH-OWL
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Otus clarkii BARE-SHANKED[10] SCREECH-OWL
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Lophostrix cristata CRESTED OWL
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and Honduras), and S. Am.

Bubo virginianus GREAT HORNED OWL
N. Am., Mid. Am. (chiefly in mts.), and S. Am.

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[6] By some considered a race of the Old World *O. scops*, Common Scops-Owl.

[7] By some treated as conspecific with *O. asio*.

[8] Some consider birds from Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am. to be a separate species, *O. vermiculatus*. On that view the birds from Mexico to Nicaragua may be called Middle American Screech-Owl.

[9] Van Rossem suggests this is conspecific with *O. choliba*.

[10] There is another *Otus* called "Bare-legged". *Clarkii* was formerly called *nudipes*.

Pulsatrix perspicillata SPECTACLED OWL
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Glaucidium gnoma NORTHERN PYGMY-OWL
W. N. Am. and mts. Mexico and Guatemala.

Glaucidium minutissimum LEAST PYGMY-OWL
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Nicaragua and El Salvador), and S. Am.

Glaucidium jardinii ANDEAN PYGMY-OWL
Mts. Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Glaucidium brasilianum FERRUGINOUS PYGMY-OWL
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Micrathene whitneyi ELF OWL
Deserts s.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Speotyto cunicularia BURROWING OWL
Local: U. S., Bahamas, Hispaniola, Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and Nicaragua), and S. Am.

Ciccaba virgata MOTTLED OWL
Trop. Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

Ciccaba nigrolineata BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL
Trop. Mid. Am. and n.w. S. Am.

Strix occidentalis SPOTTED OWL
W. N. Am. and mts. w. and n. Mexico from Sonora and Nuevo Leon s. to Michoacan.

Strix varia BARRED OWL
E. and s. N. Am. and mts. cent. Mexico from Durango to Oaxaca and Veracruz.

Strix fulvescens[1] FULVOUS OWL
Mts. s. Mexico (Oaxaca and Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Rhinoptynx clamator STRIPED OWL
Local: trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, Honduras) and S. Am.

Asio otus LONG-EARED OWL
Eurasia, N. Am., n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to central Mexico.

Asio stygius STYGIAN OWL
Local: Greater Antilles, mts. Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, S. Am.

Asio flammeus SHORT-EARED OWL
N. Eurasia, N. Am., Greater Antilles, S. Am.; northern birds winter to Mexico and Guatemala.

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[1] By some considered a race of *S. varia*.

Aegolius acadicus NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL
N. Am. and mts. of Mexico to Veracruz and Oaxaca.
Aegolius ridgwayi UNSPOTTED SAW-WHET OWL
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica.

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Family **NYCTIBIIDAE** POTOOS

Nyctibius grandis GREAT POTOO
Cent. Panama s. to S. Am.
Nyctibius griseus COMMON POTOO
Greater Antilles, trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **CAPRIMULGIDAE** NIGHTJARS

Lurocalis semitorquatus SEMI-COLLARED NIGHTHAWK
Local: Nicaragua, Panama and S. Am.
Chordeiles acutipennis LESSER NIGHTHAWK
S.w. U. S., Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras (Bay Is.?), Nicaragua, S. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters s. to S. Am. Apparently present year-round in Panama, possibly breeding.
Chordeiles minor COMMON NIGHTHAWK
N. Am., West Indies, Mexico (s. to Veracruz, Chiapas); migrates through Mid. Am.; winters in S. Am.
Nyctidromus albicollis PAURAQUE
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii COMMON POORWILL
W. N. Am. and w. Mexico.
Otophanes mcleodii EARED POORWILL
Mexico (Chihuahua, Jalisco and Guerrero).
Otophanes yucatanicus YUCATAN POORWILL
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.) and Guatemala (Peten).
Nyctiphrynus ocellatus OCELLATED POORWILL
Nicaragua (one spec.), and S. Am.
Caprimulgus carolinensis CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW
S.e. U. S.; winters to Greater Antilles, through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras), and Colombia.
Caprimulgus rufus RUFOUS NIGHTJAR
Costa Rica, Panama, St. Lucia, and S. Am.

Caprimulgus salvini[2] TAWNY-COLLARED NIGHTJAR
E. Trop. Mexico, Brit. Honduras and n. Nicaragua.

Caprimulgus ridgwayi BUFF-COLLARED NIGHTJAR
W. Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras.

Caprimulgus vociferus WHIP-POOR-WILL
E. N. Am. and in mts. of Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras; northern birds winter through Mid. Am. to Costa Rica.

Caprimulgus saturatus DUSKY NIGHTJAR
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Caprimulgus cayennensis WHITE-TAILED NIGHTJAR
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Caprimulgus maculicaudus SPOT-TAILED NIGHTJAR
Recorded Mexico (Oaxaca, Veracruz and Chiapas) and S. Am.

Order APODIFORMES

Family **APODIDAE** SWIFTS

Streptoprocne zonaris WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT
Highlands Greater Antilles, Mid. Am., and S. Am.

Streptoprocne semicollaris WHITE-NAPED SWIFT
Mts. w. and cent. Mexico; seen Chiapas (M. Alvarez del Toro).

Chaetura chapmani DARK-BREASTED SWIFT
N. S. Am.; recorded in Panama.

Chaetura pelagica CHIMNEY SWIFT
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Honduras and El Salvador); winters in S. Am.

Chaetura vauxi VAUX'S SWIFT
N. w. N. Am. s. to cent. Calif.; winters to Louisiana, Mexico and Guatemala.

Chaetura richmondi[3] DUSKY-BACKED SWIFT
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and n. S. Am.

Chaetura gaumeri[3] YUCATAN SWIFT
Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Cozumel I.).

Chaetura cinereiventris GRAY-RUMPED SWIFT
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica, w. Panama, S. Am., Lesser Antilles (Grenada).

Chaetura spinicauda[4] BAND-RUMPED SWIFT
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

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[2] Considered by Peters conspecific with *C. serico-caudatis*, of uncertain origin.

[3] Treated by many as races of *C. vauxi*, Vaux's Swift (Sutton, Wilson Bull. 53: 231–233, 1941), but the distance from the breeding range of that form raises doubt.

[4] Includes *C. fumosa* of Costa Rica and Panama.

Chaetura andrei ASHY-TAILED SWIFT
S. Am.; recorded once from Panama.

Cypseloides[5] **rutilus** CHESTNUT-COLLARED SWIFT
Mts. w. and s. Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Cypseloides cherriei SPOT-FRONTED SWIFT
Recorded from Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela.

Cypseloides cryptus WHITE-CHINNED SWIFT
Recorded from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Cypseloides niger BLACK SWIFT
W. N. Am., mts. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, West Indies.

Aeronautes saxatalis WHITE-THROATED SWIFT
Mts. w. N. Am., Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador

Panyptila sancti-hieronymi[6] GREAT SWALLOW-TAILED SWIFT
Mts. s. Mexico (Michoacan, Chiapas), w. Guatemala, Honduras, w. Nicaragua (near Jalapa, *fide* T. R. Powell, G. Montrello).

Panyptila cayennensis LESSER SWALLOW-TAILED SWIFT
Mexico (Veracruz), Caribbean slope, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama (both slopes) and S. Am.

Family **TROCHILIDAE** HUMMINGBIRDS

Doryfera ludovicae GREEN-FRONTED LANCEBILL
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Androdon aequatorialis TOOTH-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD
E. Panama and Pac. slope Colombia and Ecuador.

Glaucis aenea[7] BRONZY HERMIT
Nicaragua, Costa Rica (both slopes) and Pac. slope w. Panama (Chiriqui), w. Colombia, n.w. Ecuador.

Glaucis hirsuta RUFOUS-BREASTED HERMIT
Cent. and e. Panama through most of trop. S. Am., s. Lesser Antilles (Grenada).

Threnetes ruckeri BAND-TAILED BARBTHROAT
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Phaethornis guy GREEN HERMIT
Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

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[5] Peters puts this in *Chaetura*, and some authors in a separate genus *Chaeturella*; Zimmer is here followed.

[6] Stresemann suggests that this may be a race of *P. cayennensis*.

[7] Perhaps a race of *G. hirsuta*, as Peters treats it.

Phaethornis superciliosus[8] LONG-TAILED HERMIT
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Phaethornis anthophilus PALE-BELLIED HERMIT
Panama (Pearl Is.), Colombia and w. Venezuela.

Phaethornis longuemareus LITTLE HERMIT
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Eutoxeres aquila WHITE-TIPPED SICKLEBILL
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Phaeochroa cuvierii SCALY-BREASTED HUMMINGBIRD
Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, n. Colombia.

Campylopterus curvipennis[9] WEDGE-TAILED SABREWING
Trop. e. Mexico and Guatemala.

Campylopterus rufus RUFOUS SABREWING
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala and El Salvador.

Campylopterus hemileucurus VIOLET SABREWING
Highlands s. Mexico through Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Florisuga mellivora WHITE-NECKED JACOBIN
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Colibri delphinae BROWN VIOLET-EAR
Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Colibri thalassinus[10] GREEN VIOLET-EAR
Highlands Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, Nicaragua) and S. Am.

Anthracothorax prevostii GREEN-BREASTED MANGO
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Panama) to n. Costa Rica, n.w. Venezuela, Old Providence and St. Andrew's Is. in Caribbean.

Anthracothorax veraguensis[1] VERAGUAN MANGO
W. Panama (Pac. slope Chiriqui and Veraguas).

Anthracothorax nigricollis BLACK-THROATED MANGO
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Klais guimeti VIOLET-HEADED HUMMINGBIRD
Highlands Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

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[8] Zimmer considers the Middle American and most South American forms to be races of *P. malaris* (of Cayenne), and not of *P. superciliosus*. The English name given is intended to apply to the Middle American birds, regardless of their technical name.

[9] The form from s. Veracruz, *C. excellens*, Long-tailed Sabrewing, may be a distinct species.

[10] Includes the *C. cyanotus* group of Costa Rica to S. Am., regarded by some as a separate species, Mountain Violet-ear.

[1] Possibly a race of *A. prevostii*.

Abeillia abeillei EMERALD-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. s.e. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and n. Nicaragua.

Lophornis delattrei RUFOUS-CRESTED COQUETTE
Mexico (s.w. Guerrero), s.w. Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

Paphosia[2] **helenae** BLACK-CRESTED COQUETTE
Caribbean slope trop. Mid. Am. to Costa Rica.

Paphosia adorabilis WHITE-CRESTED COQUETTE
Cent. and s.w. Costa Rica to s.w. Panama.

Popelairia conversii GREEN THORNTAIL
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Chlorostilbon canivetii[3] FORK-TAILED EMERALD
Trop. Mid. Am. and Caribbean coast of S. Am.

Cynanthus sordidus DUSKY HUMMINGBIRD
S.w. Mexico.

Cynanthus latirostris BROAD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD
S.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Thalurania colombica[4] BLUE-CROWNED WOODNYMPH
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), in Mexico reported only from Jalisco; also Colombia.

Thalurania fannyi[4] GREEN-CROWNED WOODNYMPH
E. Panama and w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Panterpe insignis FIERY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Damophila[5] **julie** VIOLET-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Lepidopyga coeruleogularis SAPPHIRE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
Costa Rica, Panama and n. Colombia.

Hylocharis xantusii BLACK-FRONTED HUMMINGBIRD
Mexico (s. Baja Calif.).

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[2] This genus (and sometimes also *Popelairia*) is often merged in the genus *Lophornis*.

[3] Birds from s.w. Costa Rica and Panama are often regarded as a separate species, *C. assimilis*, Garden Emerald. If so treated, the South American population must also be separated from *C. canivetii*. Zimmer lumps all these forms with *C. mellisugus* of Cayenne; if this view is followed Common Emerald is the best name, as typical *mellisugus* has the tail truncate, not forked.

[4] Considered by Peters, Zimmer and Blake to be races of *T. furcata*, Common Woodnymph, of e. S. Am. Some authors lump only the glittering-crowned forms (including *fannyi*), of Mid. Am. and n.w. Colombia and Ecuador, in *T. colombica*, which may be called Crowned Woodnymph.

[5] *Juliamyia juliae* of some authors.

Hylocharis leucotis WHITE-EARED HUMMINGBIRD
Highlands and mts. s. Arizona, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hylocharis eliciae BLUE-THROATED GOLDENTAIL
Trop. Mid. Am.

Hylocharis grayi BLUE-HEADED SAPPHIRE
E. Panama (Darien) and n.w. S. Am.

Goldmania violiceps VIOLET-CAPPED HUMMINGBIRD
E. Panama.

Goethalsia bella RUFOUS-CHEEKED HUMMINGBIRD
E. Panama (Darien).

Amazilia candida WHITE-BELLIED EMERALD
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to Costa Rica.

Amazilia luciae HONDURAS EMERALD
Honduras.

Amazilia amabilis[6] BLUE-CHESTED HUMMINGBIRD
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Amazilia boucardi MANGROVE HUMMINGBIRD
Costa Rica (Pac. coast).

Amazilia cyanocephala RED-BILLED AZURECROWN
Mts. s.e. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Amazilia microrhyncha SMALL-BILLED AZURECROWN
Honduras ?. Known only from the type.

Amazilia cyanifrons BLUE-FRONTED HUMMINGBIRD
Costa Rica (one spec.), Colombia.

Amazilia beryllina BERYLLINE HUMMINGBIRD
Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Amazilia cyanura BLUE-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD
Pac. slope s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua; once in Costa Rica.

Amazilia saucerrottei BLUE-VENTED HUMMINGBIRD
W. and s. Nicaragua and Costa Rica, also Colombia and Venezuela.

Amazilia edward[7] SNOWY-BREASTED HUMMINGBIRD
Costa Rica and Panama.

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[6] Includes *A. decora*, Charming Hummingbird, Pacific slope s.w. Costa Rica and w. Panama, regarded by some as a distinct species.

[7] Includes *niveoventer* of Costa Rica and w. Panama, by some held to be a species distinct from *A. edward*. The *edward* group has been called White-bellied Hummingbird.

Amazilia rutila CINNAMON HUMMINGBIRD
Mid. Am. from s. Mexico (Chiapas) to cent. Costa Rica.

Amazilia yucatanensis FAWN-BREASTED HUMMINGBIRD
S. Texas, Mexico, Guatemala and Brit. Honduras.

Amazilia tzacatl RUFOUS-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), Colombia and Ecuador.

Amazilia violiceps[8] VIOLET-CROWNED HUMMINGBIRD
W. and s. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Chiapas); accidental in Arizona.

Amazilia viridifrons[8] GREEN-FRONTED HUMMINGBIRD
S. Mexico (Guerrero to Chiapas).

Eupherusa eximia[9] STRIPE-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD
Highlands Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) from s. Mexico to w. Panama.

Eupherusa nigriventris BLACK-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Elvira chionura WHITE-TAILED EMERALD
Highlands s.w. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Elvira cupreiceps COPPERY-HEADED EMERALD
Caribbean slope Costa Rica.

Microchera albo-coronata SNOWCAP
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Chalybura buffonii WHITE-VENTED PLUMELETEER
Cent. Panama to n.w. S. Am.

Chalybura melanorrhoa[10] DUSKY PLUMELETEER
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica and extreme n.w. Panama.

Chalybura urochrysia BRONZE-TAILED PLUMELETEER
Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Lampornis clemenciae BLUE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Lampornis amethystinus AMETHYST-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. trop. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Lampornis viridi-pallens GREEN-THROATED MOUNTAIN-GEM
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Lampornis hemileucus WHITE-BELLIED MOUNTAIN-GEM
Highlands Caribbean slope Costa Rica and w. Panama.

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[8] Peters regards *viridifrons* as the immature plumage of *violiceps*. An earlier name of *violiceps* may be *verticalis* (Stresemann, Condor, 1954; 91).

[9] Includes *E. poliocerca*, White-tailed Hummingbird, of s.w. Mexico, which may be entitled to specific status.

[10] This may be a race of *C. urochrysia*.

Lampornis calolaema[1] PURPLE-THROATED MOUNTAIN-GEM
Highlands w. Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama (e. to Veraguas).

Lampornis castaneoventris[1] WHITE-THROATED MOUNTAIN-GEM
Highlands w. Panama (w. Chiriqui).

Lampornis cinereicauda[1] GRAY-TAILED MOUNTAIN-GEM
Mts. Costa Rica and (?) w. Panama (Volcan de Chiriqui, *fide* Ridgway, but Peters *dubitante*).

Lamprolaima rhami GARNET-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. s. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras.

Heliodoxa jacula GREEN-CROWNED BRILLIANT
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Eugenes fulgens[2] MAGNIFICENT HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Haplophaedia aureliae GREENISH PUFFLEG
Highlands e. Panama (Darien) and w. S. Am.

Heliothrix barroti[3] PURPLE-CROWNED FAIRY
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Mexico and El Salvador) to Colombia and Ecuador.

Heliomaster constanti PLAIN-CAPPED STARTHROAT
Pac. coast trop. Mid. Am. to Costa Rica.

Heliomaster longirostris LONG-BILLED STARTHROAT
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), and S. Am.

Philodice bryantae MAGENTA-THROATED WOODSTAR
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Doricha enicura SLENDER SHEARTAIL
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Doricha eliza MEXICAN SHEARTAIL
S. e. Mexico (Veracruz and Yucatan Pen.).

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[1] The relationship among these forms (sometimes segregated in a genus *Oreopyra*) is uncertain. Berlioz suggests that all three are partly localized color phases of one species. Most authors treat *calolaema* as a subspecies of *castaneoventris*; yet both occur together in w. Chiriqui. Hartert and Blake suggest that the subspecies of *castaneoventris* is *cinereicauda*. On that view, occasional Costa Rican birds of *castaneoventris* type might be explained as hybrids between *calolaema* and *cinereicauda*, or as mutants of the latter. If two or more of these forms is included in *castaneoventris*, it may be best to call the complex Chestnut-bellied Mountain-gem.

[2] Includes *E. spectabilis* of Costa Rica and Panama, called the Admirable Hummingbird. The northern form has been called Rivoli's Hummingbird.

[3] Zimmer considers this a race of the green-crowned South American *H. aurita*, Black-eared Fairy, which may be used for the entire complex.

Tilmatura dupontii SPARKLING-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD
Highlands (chiefly) s. and cent. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Calothrax lucifer LUCIFER HUMMINGBIRD
S.w. U. S. and highlands of s. cent. and s. Mexico.

Calothrax pulcher BEAUTIFUL HUMMINGBIRD
S. Mexico (Guerrero to Chiapas).

Archilochus colubris RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am.

Archilochus alexandri BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD
W. N. Am. to n. Mexico; winters through Mexico.

Calypte anna ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD
Calif. and n. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to w. Mexico.

Calypte costae COSTA'S HUMMINGBIRD
W. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. and Sonora); winters to n.w. Mexico (Sinaloa).

Stellula calliope CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. w. N. Am. and w. Mexico (Baja Calif. and Guerrero); winters in Mexico.

Atthis heloisa BUMBLEBEE HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. Mexico (Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas to Oaxaca and Veracruz); accidental in Arizona.

Atthis ellioti[4] WINE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala and Honduras.

Acestrura heliodor GORGETED WOODSTAR
Highlands e. Panama (Cana, Darien one spec. *fide* J. Bond) and n.w. S. Am.

Selasphorus platycercus BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD
Mts. w. U. S., Mexico and Guatemala.

Selasphorus rufus RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Selasphorus sasin ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD
Calif.; winters to n.w. and cent. Mexico.

Selasphorus flammula ROSE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
High mts. Costa Rica.

Selasphorus torridus[5] HELIOTROPE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
High mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Volcan de Chiriqui).

Selasphorus simoni[6] CERISE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
Highlands of Costa Rica.

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[4] Frequently considered conspecific with *A. heloisa*.

[5] By some believed to be a color phase of *S. flammula*. If this be so, the species may be known as the Volcano Hummingbird.

[6] Possibly a race of *S. ardens*.

Selasphorus ardens GLOW-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
Highlands w. Panama.
Selasphorus scintilla SCINTILLANT HUMMINGBIRD
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Order TROGONIFORMES

Family **TROGONIDAE** TROGONS

Pharomachrus mocinno QUETZAL
Mts. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), from Mexico (Oaxaca, Chiapas) to w. Panama.
Pharomachrus auriceps[7] GOLDEN-HEADED TROGON
Mts. e. Panama (Darien), w. and n. S. Am.
Euptilotis neoxenus EARED TROGON
Mts. central Mexico (Chihuahua to Michoacan).
Trogon massena SLATY-TAILED TROGON
Trop. Mid. Am., Colombia and Ecuador.
Trogon clathratus LATTICE-TAILED TROGON
Caribbean coast Costa Rica and w. Panama.
Trogon melanurus BLACK-TAILED TROGON
Cent. Panama to S. Am.
Trogon viridis[8] WHITE-TAILED TROGON
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.
Trogon citreolus CITREOLINE TROGON
Trop. Mid. Am. to n. Costa Rica.
Trogon mexicanus MOUNTAIN TROGON
Highlands Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras.
Trogon elegans[9] ELEGANT TROGON
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) to n.w. Costa Rica.
Trogon collaris BAR-TAILED TROGON
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.
Trogon aurantiiventris ORANGE-BELLIED TROGON
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.
Trogon rufus BLACK-THROATED TROGON
S.e. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

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[7] By some deemed a race of the Amazonian *P. pavoninus*, Pavonine Trogon.

[8] *T. strigilatus* of some authorities; includes *bairdi*, Baird's Trogon, of s.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.

[9] Includes *T. ambiguus*, the Coppery-tailed Trogon of Mexico; Cent. American birds lack any coppery tail color.

Trogon violaceus VIOLACEOUS TROGON
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Order CORACIIFORMES

Family **ALCEDINIDAE** KINGFISHERS

Ceryle[10] **torquata** RINGED KINGFISHER
Mid. Am., Lesser Antilles, and S. Am.

Ceryle alcyon BELTED KINGFISHER
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.

Chloroceryle amazona AMAZON KINGFISHER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Chloroceryle americana GREEN KINGFISHER
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Chloroceryle inda GREEN-AND-RUFOUS KINGFISHER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Chloroceryle aenea PYGMY KINGFISHER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **MOMOTIDAE** MOTMOTS

Hylomanes momotula TODY MOTMOT
Trop. Mid. Am. and n.w. Colombia.

Aspatha gularis BLUE-THROATED MOTMOT
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Electron platyrhynchum BROAD-BILLED MOTMOT
E. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Electron carinatum KEEL-BILLED MOTMOT
Caribbean slope Mid. Am. from s. Mexico to n. Costa Rica.

Eumomota superciliosa TURQUOISE-BROWED MOTMOT
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) to n.w. Costa Rica.

Baryphthengus ruficapillus RUFOUS MOTMOT
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Momotus mexicanus RUSSET-CROWNED MOTMOT
W. Mexico (Sonora to Chiapas) and Guatemala (arid interior).

Momotus momota[1] BLUE-CROWNED MOTMOT
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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[10] This and the next species are often placed in a separate genus, *Megaceryle*.

[1] Birds from the Pacific slope of cent. and e. Panama to n. Venezuela are by some regarded as a distinct species, *M. subrufescens*, the Tawny-bellied Motmot. Birds from Mexico to w. Panama belong to the *M. lessoni* group.

Order PICIFORMES

Family **GALBULIDAE** JACAMARS

Brachygalba salmoni DUSKY-BACKED JACAMAR
E. Panama (Darien) and n.w. Colombia.

Galbula ruficauda[2] RUFOUS-TAILED JACAMAR
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama, and S. Am.

Jacamerops aurea GREAT JACAMAR
Carribean slope Costa Rica, Panama (both slopes) and S. Am.

Family **BUCCONIDAE** PUFFBIRDS

Notharchus macrorhynchos WHITE-NECKED PUFFBIRD
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Notharchus pectoralis BLACK-BREASTED PUFFBIRD
Cent. Panama to n.w. S. Am.

Notharchus tectus PIED PUFFBIRD
Costa Rica, Panama, to S. Am.

Nystalus radiatus BARRED PUFFBIRD
Cent. Panama to n.w. S. Am.

Malacoptila panamensis WHITE-WHISKERED PUFFBIRD
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Micromonacha lanceolata LANCEOLATED MONKLET
Rare: Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Nonnula frontalis[3] GRAY-CHEEKED NUNLET
Cent. Panama to Colombia.

Monasa morphoeus WHITE-FRONTED NUNBIRD
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Family **CAPITONIDAE** BARBETS

Capito maculicoronatus SPOT-CROWNED BARBET
Cent. Panama to Colombia.

Eubucco bourcierii RED-HEADED BARBET
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Semnornis frantzii PRONG-BILLED BARBET
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

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[2] Includes *melanogenia*, the Middle American form ranging to w. Ecuador, formerly regarded as a separate species, Black-chinned Jacamar.

[3] Considered by de Schauensee conspecific with *N. ruficapilla*, ranging to Peru.

Family **RAMPHASTIDAE** TOUCANS

Aulacorhynchus prasinus EMERALD TOUCANET
Highlands s. Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Aulacorhynchus caeruleogularis[4] BLUE-THROATED TOUCANET
Highlands of Costa Rica and Panama.

Pteroglossus torquatus COLLARED ARAÇARI
Trop. Mid. Am., Colombia and Venezuela.

Pteroglossus frantzii[5] FIERY-BILLED ARAÇARI
Pacific slope Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Selenidera spectabilis YELLOW-EARED TOUCANET
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. w. Colombia.

Ramphastos sulfuratus KEEL-BILLED TOUCAN
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n. S. Am.

Ramphastos swainsonii CHESTNUT-MANDIBLED TOUCAN
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Ramphastos ambiguus BLACK-MANDIBLED TOUCAN
E. Panama and n. S. Am.

Family **PICIDAE** WOODPECKERS

Picumnus olivaceus OLIVACEOUS PICULET
E. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Colaptes cafer[6] RED-SHAFTED FLICKER
W. N. Am. and highlands Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, n. Nicaragua.

Colaptes chrysoides[6] GILDED FLICKER
Deserts s.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif., Sonora and n. Sinaloa).

Chrysoptilus punctigula SPOT-BREASTED WOODPECKER
E. Panama (Darien) and S. Am.

Piculus auricularis GRAY-CROWNED WOODPECKER
W. Mexico (Sonora to Guerrero).

Piculus aeruginosus BRONZE-WINGED WOODPECKER
Trop. n.e. Mexico (s. Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas to Veracruz and Puebla).

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[4] Often considered conspecific with *A. prasinus*, as well as certain S. Am. forms; on that view call the complex Emerald Toucanet.

[5] Peters treats it as a race of *P. torquatus*.

[6] All North American Flickers may be races of *C. auratus*; if so, call Common Flicker.

Piculus rubiginosus GOLDEN-OLIVE WOODPECKER
Trop. Mid. Am. (in much of its range chiefly in highlands), and S. Am.

Piculus simplex RUFOUS-WINGED WOODPECKER
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Piculus callopterus[7] STRIPE-CHEEKED WOODPECKER
Cent. and e. Panama.

Piculus chrysochloros GOLDEN-GREEN WOODPECKER
E. Panama (Darien) to S. Am.

Celeus castaneus CHESTNUT-COLORED WOODPECKER
Trop. s.e. Mexico and Caribbean slope of Mid. Am. to n.w. Panama.

Celeus immaculatus IMMACULATE WOODPECKER
Panama (?). Unique spec. believed by describer to be of Panama "make".

Celeus loricatus CINNAMON WOODPECKER
S.e. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Dryocopus lineatus LINEATED WOODPECKER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Asyndesmus lewis LEWIS'S WOODPECKER
W. N. Am.; winters to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. and n. Sonora).

Melanerpes formicivorus ACORN WOODPECKER
W. U. S. and highlands of Mid. Am. to w. Panama, also Colombia.

Centurus[8] **uropygialis**[9] GILA OR DESERT WOODPECKER
S.w. U. S. (deserts) and w. Mexico (south to Jalisco).

Centurus hypopolius GRAY-BREASTED WOODPECKER
Arid s.w. and cent. Mexico (Mexico to Guerrero and Oaxaca).

Centurus aurifrons GOLDEN-FRONTED WOODPECKER
Texas and Mid. Am. to Costa Rica.

Centurus chrysogenys GOLDEN-CHEEKED WOODPECKER
W. Mexico.

Centurus rubricomus[10] RED-VENTED WOODPECKER
Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Cozumel I.), Honduras (Bonacca I.).

Centurus rubricapillus RED-CROWNED WOODPECKER
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

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[7] Peters treats this as a race of *leucolaemus*, a west Amazonian species. Yet *callopterus* seems much more closely allied to *P. simplex*, which Peters keeps as a separate species.

[8] Peters merges *Centurus* (including *Tripsurus*) in *Melanerpes*.

[9] Peters and Blake treat this bird as conspecific with the Mexican *hypopolius*.

[10] Regarded by Peters as conspecific with the next species. The old specific name, *rubriventris*, must be replaced by *rubricomus* if *Centurus* and *Tripsurus* are merged in one genus.

Centurus[1] pucherani BLACK-CHEEKED WOODPECKER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Centurus[1] chrysauchen GOLDEN-NAPED WOODPECKER
S.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.[2]

Sphyrapicus varius YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Panama.

Sphyrapicus ruber[3] RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER
Pac. coast of N. Am.; winters to n. Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Sphyrapicus thyroides WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER
W. N. Am.; winters to w. Mexico.

Veniliornis fumigatus SMOKY-BROWN WOODPECKER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Veniliornis kirkii RED-RUMPED WOODPECKER
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Dendrocopos villosus HAIRY WOODPECKER
N. Am., Bahamas, mts. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to w. Panama.

Dendrocopos nuttallii NUTTALL'S WOODPECKER
Calif. and Mexico (n.w. Baja Calif.).

Dendrocopos scalaris LADDER-BACKED WOODPECKER
Arid s.w. U. S., Mexico, Brit. Honduras, and Honduras.

Dendrocopos arizonae[4] BROWN-BACKED WOODPECKER
Mts. s.w. U. S. and w. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Michoacan).

Dendrocopos stricklandi BROWN-BARRED WOODPECKER
Mts. cent. and s.e. Mexico (Michoacan to Veracruz).

Phloeoceastes guatemalensis PALE-BILLED WOODPECKER
Trop. Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Phloeoceastes melanoleucos CRIMSON-CRESTED WOODPECKER
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Phloeoceastes haematogaster[5] CRIMSON-BELLIED WOODPECKER
Panama and w. S. Am.

Campephilus imperialis IMPERIAL WOODPECKER
Mexico (Sierra Madre Occidental, from Sonora and Chihuahua to Michoacan).

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[1] These species were formerly placed in a separate genus, *Tripsurus*.

[2] The Colombian *T. pulcher* is by some deemed a race of *chrysauchen*.

[3] Often treated as conspecific with *S. varius*.

[4] J. Davis suggests that *arizonae* is conspecific with *D. stricklandi*. If so, Brown-backed Woodpecker may be used for both.

[5] The Panama and lowland S. Am. form *splendens* is by some considered a distinct species, Splendid Woodpecker.

Order PASSERIFORMES[6]

Family **DENDROCOLAPTIDAE** WOODCREEPERS[7]

Dendrocincla fuliginosa[8] PLAIN-BROWN WOODCREEPER
S.e. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Dendrocincla anabatina TAWNY-WINGED WOODCREEPER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Dendrocincla homochroa RUDDY WOODCREEPER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and Venezuela.

Deconychura longicauda LONG-TAILED WOODCREEPER
Nicaragua, s.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Sittasomus griseicapillus OLIVACEOUS WOODCREEPER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Glyphorynchus spirurus WEDGE-BILLED WOODCREEPER[9]
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus STRONG-BILLED WOODCREEPER
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. to w. Panama, also S. Am.

Dendrocolaptes certhia BARRED WOODCREEPER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Dendrocolaptes picumnus BLACK-BANDED WOODCREEPER
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Xiphorhynchus picus[10] STRAIGHT-BILLED WOODCREEPER
Central Panama (Pacific coast) and S. Am.

Xiphorhynchus guttatus BUFF-THROATED WOODCREEPER
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and S. Am.

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster IVORY-BILLED WOODCREEPER
Trop. Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica.

Xiphorhynchus striatigularis STRIPE-THROATED WOODCREEPER
Mexico (Tamaulipas, one spec.).

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[6] What families should be recognized and how the many genera should be allocated have been much disputed recently (see Mayr and Amadon, Am. Mus. Nov., no. 1496, 1952; Wetmore, Smith. Misc. Coll., 117 no. 4, 1952; Beecher, Auk, 70: 270–333, 1953; Tordoff, Auk, 71: 273–284, 1954).

[7] The misnomer "Woodhewer," a translation of the technical name, has often been used.

[8] The name *meruloides* is often used for the Middle American forms, *fuliginosa* of e. S. Am. being regarded as a distinct species (see Todd, Ann. Carn. Mus. 31(2): 17, 1948).

[9] The unmodified name "Wedge-bill", sometimes used, creates unnecessary confusion with a genus of hummingbirds to which that group-name applies.

[10] The Panama form belongs to the *picirostris* group of arid n. S. Am., sometimes regarded as a separate species. This species is often placed in a separate genus *Dendroplex*.

Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus BLACK-STRIPED WOODCREEPER
E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Xiphorhynchus erythropygius[1] SPOTTED WOODCREEPER
Chiefly highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), Colombia and Ecuador.

Lepidocolaptes leucogaster WHITE-STRIPED WOODCREEPER
W. and cent. Mexico.

Lepidocolaptes souleyetii STREAK-HEADED WOODCREEPER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Lepidocolaptes affinis SPOT-CROWNED WOODCREEPER
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to w. Panama.[2]

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris RED-BILLED SCYTHEBILL[3]
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Campylorhamphus pusillus BROWN-BILLED SCYTHEBILL
Costa Rica and w. Panama, also Colombia and Ecuador.

Family **FURNARIIDAE**
OVENBIRDS, SPINETAILS AND ALLIES

Synallaxis albescens PALE-BREASTED SPINETAIL
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Synallaxis brachyura SLATY SPINETAIL
E. Honduras, e. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Synallaxis erythrothorax RUFOUS-BREASTED SPINETAIL
S. Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, El Salvador and Honduras.

Cranioleuca erythrops RED-FACED SPINETAIL
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Xenerpestes[4] **minlosi** DOUBLE-BANDED SOFTTAIL
E. Panama (Darien) and Colombia.

Margarornis bellulus BEAUTIFUL TREERUNNER
Mts. e. Panama (Darien).

Margarornis rubiginosus RUDDY TREERUNNER
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Premnoplex brunnescens SPOTTED BARBTAIL
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

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[1] Birds from s.e. Nicaragua to w. Ecuador, the *aequatorialis* group, found chiefly in the lowlands, are sometimes deemed a separate species, Spot-throated Woodcreeper. Hellmayr treats all as races of the S. Am. *triangularis*.

[2] Peters includes in this species the *lacrymiger* group of S. Am.

[3] "Sicklebill", sometimes used for this genus, is the name of a genus of hummingbirds *Eutoxeres*, *supra*.

[4] It is uncertain whether this little-known genus should be included in Furnariidae.

Pseudocolaptes lawrencii[5] BUFFY TUFTEDCHEEK
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Hyloctistes subulatus STRIPED WOODHAUNTER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

Syndactila[6] **subalaris** LINEATED FOLIAGE-GLEANER
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

Anabercerthia variegaticeps[7] SCALY-THROATED FOLIAGE-GLEANER
Highlands trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Philydor erythrocercus[8] RUFOUS-RUMPED FOLIAGE-GLEANER
Panama and S. Am.

Philydor rufus BUFF-FRONTED FOLIAGE-GLEANER
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Automolus rubiginosus[9] RUDDY FOLIAGE-GLEANER
Highlands Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Automolus ochrolaemus[10] BUFF-THROATED FOLIAGE-GLEANER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Thripadectes rufobrunneus STREAK-BREASTED TREEHUNTER
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Xenops rutilans STREAKED XENOPS
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Xenops minutus PLAIN XENOPS
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Sclerurus albigularis GRAY-THROATED LEAFSCRAPER
Costa Rica and w. Panama (Chiriqui), also S. Am.

Sclerurus mexicanus TAWNY-THROATED LEAFSCRAPER
S. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and S. Am.

Sclerurus guatemalensis SCALY-THROATED LEAFSCRAPER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), Colombia and Ecuador.

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[5] Hellmayr treats all *Pseudocolaptes* as conspecific with the white-tufted *P. boissonneautii* of the S. Am. Andes (chiefly Temperate Zone); if so, Tuftedcheek could be used for all. Zimmer and de Schauensee regard the *lawrencii* group as a distinct species.

[6] *Xenoctistes* of Hellmayr and *Xenicopsis* of Ridgway.

[7] Sometimes regarded as conspecific with *striaticollis* of w. S. Am. Hellmayr uses the name *Xenicopsoides montanus*, including also birds of e. S. Am.

[8] Birds from Panama and n.w. S. Am. are sometimes treated as a separate species, *P. fuscipennis*, Dusky-winged Foliage-gleaner.

[9] Birds from e. Panama and n.w. S. Am. are sometimes regarded as a distinct species *A. nigricauda*, Black-tailed Foliage-gleaner.

[10] The birds of Mid. Am. to w. Ecuador belong to the *pallidigularis* group, which Todd regards as specifically distinct from *ochrolaemus* of S. Am. east of the Andes (Ann. Carn. Mus. 31(4): 41, 1948).

Lochmias nematura SHARP-TAILED STREAMCREEPER
Highlands e. Panama (Darien), and S. Am.

Family **FORMICARIIDAE** ANTBIRDS

Cymbilaimus lineatus FASCIATED ANTSHRIKE
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Taraba major GREAT ANTSHRIKE
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador), and S. Am.

Thamnophilus doliatus BARRED ANTSHRIKE
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Thamnophilus bridgesi BLACK-HOODED ANTSHRIKE
S.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.

Thamnophilus nigriceps BLACK ANTSHRIKE
E. Panama (Darien), and Colombia.

Thamnophilus punctatus SLATY ANTSHRIKE
Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Xenornis setifrons GRAY-FACED ANTBIRD
E. Panama and n.w. Colombia.

Thamnistes anabatinus RUSSET ANTSHRIKE
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and w. S. Am.

Dysithamnus mentalis PLAIN ANTVIREO
S. Mexico (Campeche), Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Dysithamnus striaticeps STREAK-CROWNED ANTVIREO
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w. Panama (s of R. Sixaola, *fide* M. A. Carriker).

Dysithamnus puncticeps SPOT-CROWNED ANTVIREO
E. Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Myrmotherula brachyura PYGMY ANTWREN
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Myrmotherula surinamensis STREAKED ANTWREN
Panama and S. Am.

Myrmotherula fulviventris FULVOUS-BELLIED ANTWREN
S. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Myrmotherula axillaris WHITE-FLANKED ANTWREN
S. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Myrmotherula schisticolor SLATY ANTWREN
Trop. Mid. Am. (from Chiapas south, except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus RUFOUS-WINGED ANTWREN
E. Panama (Darien), and S. Am.

Microrhopias quixensis[1] DOT-WINGED ANTWREN
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Formicivora grisea BLACK-BREASTED ANTWREN
Panama (Pearl Is.), and n. and e. S. Am.

Terenura callinota RUFOUS-RUMPED ANTWREN
Highlands w. Panama, n. and n.w. S. Am.

Cercomacra tyrannina DUSKY ANTBIRD
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Cercomacra nigricans JET ANTBIRD
Cent. Panama to n. S. Am.

Gymnocichla nudiceps BARE-CROWNED ANTBIRD
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. Colombia.

Myrmeciza longipes WHITE-BELLIED ANTBIRD
Cent. Panama to n. S. Am.

Myrmeciza exsul[2] CHESTNUT-BACKED ANTBIRD
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Myrmeciza laemosticta DULL-MANTLED ANTBIRD
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Myrmeciza immaculata IMMACULATE ANTBIRD
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Formicarius analis BLACK-FACED ANTTHRUSH
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Formicarius nigricapillus BLACK-HEADED ANTTHRUSH
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Formicarius rufipectus RUFOUS-BREASTED ANTTHRUSH
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Gymnopithys leucaspis[3] BICOLORED ANTBIRD
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Hylophylax naevioides SPOTTED ANTBIRD
E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Phaenostictus mcleannani OCELLATED ANTTHRUSH
S.e. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

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[1] Middle American birds belong to the *boucardi* group, which some authors regard as distinct from S. Am. *quixensis*.

[2] Birds from e. Panama and S. Am. *M. maculifer*, are by some deemed a separate species. If so, they may be called Wing-spotted Antbird.

[3] Middle American birds belong to the *bicolor* group, sometimes regarded as a species distinct from *leucaspis*.

Myrmornis torquata[4] WING-BANDED ANTTHRUSH
S.e. Nicaragua, e. Panama and S. Am.

Pittasoma michleri BLACK-CROWNED ANTPITTA
Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

Grallaricula flavirostris OCHRE-BREASTED ANTPITTA
Mts. Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

Grallaria guatimalensis SCALED ANTPITTA
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and n. S. Am.

Grallaria fulviventris FULVOUS-BELLIED ANTPITTA
E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Grallaria perspicillata STREAK-CHESTED ANTPITTA
E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Family **RHINOCRYPTIDAE** TAPACULOS

Scytalopus argentifrons[5] SILVERY-FRONTED TAPACULO
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Scytalopus panamensis PALE-THROATED TAPACULO
Highlands e. Panama (Darien), Colombia and Ecuador.

Family **PIPRIDAE** MANAKINS

Piprites griseiceps GRAY-HEADED MANAKIN
Nicaragua and Costa Rica (chiefly Caribbean slope).

Pipra coronata BLUE-CROWNED MANAKIN
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Pipra mentalis RED-CAPPED MANAKIN
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Pipra erythrocephala FLAME-HEADED MANAKIN
E. Panama and S. Am.

Pipra pipra WHITE-CROWNED MANAKIN
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Chloropipo holochlora GREEN MANAKIN
E. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Chiroxiphia linearis LONG-TAILED MANAKIN
Trop. Mid. Am. (chiefly Pacific slope, not recorded Brit. Honduras) to Costa Rica.

Chiroxiphia lanceolata LANCE-TAILED MANAKIN
Panama (chiefly Pacific slope), n. Colombia and Venezuela.

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[4] The Middle American form is *stictoptera*, often considered a separate species. Ridgway used the generic name *Rhopoterpe*.

[5] Includes *chiriquensis* of Panama (e. Chiriqui and Veraguas).

Corapipo leucorrhoa[6] WHITE-RUFFED MANAKIN
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

Manacus aurantiacus[7] ORANGE-COLLARED MANAKIN
Pacific slope of Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Manacus cerritus[7] ALMIRANTE MANAKIN
Caribbean slope of extreme n.w. Panama (Almirante Bay).

Manacus vitellinus GOLDEN-COLLARED MANAKIN
Panama and Colombia.

Manacus candei WHITE-COLLARED MANAKIN
Trop. Mid. Am. (chiefly Caribbean slope) to n.e. Costa Rica.

Schiffornis[8] **turdinus** THRUSH-LIKE MANAKIN
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Sapayoa aenigma BROAD-BILLED MANAKIN
E. Panama, w. Colombia and n.w. Ecuador.

Family **COTINGIDAE** COTINGAS

Cotinga amabilis[9] LOVELY COTINGA
Caribbean slope trop. Mid. Am. s. Mexico to Costa Rica.

Cotinga ridgwayi TURQUOISE COTINGA
Pacific slope s.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.

Cotinga nattererii BLUE COTINGA
Cent. Panama to Colombia and Ecuador.

Carpodectes nitidus SNOWY COTINGA
Caribbean slope Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Carpodectes antoniae[10] YELLOW-BILLED COTINGA
Pacific slope s.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Carpodectes hopkei[10] BLACK-TIPPED COTINGA
E. Panama (?) (Darien, presumably this seen, T. Barbour), w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Attila spadiceus BRIGHT-RUMPED ATTILA
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Laniocera rufescens[1] SPECKLED MOURNER
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

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[6] Mid. Am. birds belong to the *altera* group, ranging to n.w. Colombia, perhaps specifically distinct from *leucorrhoa*. "White-throated" Manakin, sometimes used for this species, is the name generally applied to another species, *C. gutturalis* of S. Am.

[7] If regarded as races of *M. vitellinus*, Golden-collared Manakin is appropriate for the entire complex.

[8] *Scotothorus* of Ridgway.

[9] This and the next two forms may be conspecific, perhaps races of the Upper Amazonian *C. maynana*; if so, Blue Cotinga can be used.

[10] Regarded by Hellmayr and Zimmer as races of *C. nitidus*, the Snowy Cotinga.

[1] Placed by Ridgway in the family Pipridae.

Rhytipterna holerythra[2] RUFOUS MOURNER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Lipaugus unirufus[3] RUFOUS PIHA
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Pachyramphus versicolor BARRED BECARD
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Pachyramphus rufus CINEREOUS BECARD
E. Panama and S. Am.

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus CINNAMON BECARD
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n. S. Am.

Pachyramphus polychopterus WHITE-WINGED BECARD
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Pachyramphus albogriseus BLACK-AND-WHITE BECARD
W. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Pachyramphus major GRAY-COLLARED BECARD
Trop. Mid. Am. from Mexico to e. Nicaragua.

Platypsaris homochrous ONE-COLORED BECARD
Cent. Panama to w. S. Am.

Platypsaris aglaiae ROSE-THROATED BECARD
S.w. U. S. and Mid. Am. to n. Costa Rica.

Tityra semifasciata MASKED TITYRA
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Tityra[4] **inquisitor** BLACK-CROWNED TITYRA
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Querula purpurata PURPLE-THROATED FRUITCROW
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Cephalopterus glabricollis[5] BARE-NECKED UMBRELLABIRD
Costa Rica and w. Panama (chiefly highlands).

Procnias tricarunculata THREE-WATTLED BELLBIRD
Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama (chiefly highlands).

Family **TYRANNIDAE** TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis phoebe EASTERN PHOEBE
E. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Sayornis nigricans BLACK PHOEBE
W. N. Am. and highlands Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to S. Am.; northern birds winter occasionally to Costa Rica.

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[2] Ridgway placed this species in the genus *Lipaugus*.

[3] Ridgway placed this species in the genus *Lathria*.

[4] Sometimes placed in a separate genus *Erator*.

[5] By Hellmayr all Umbrellabirds are deemed races of the S. Am. *C. ornatus*.

Sayornis saya SAY'S PHOEBE
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico.

Colonia colonus LONG-TAILED TYRANT
S. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Fluvicola pica PIED WATER-TYRANT
E. Panama and S. Am.

Pyrocephalus rubinus VERMILION FLYCATCHER
S.w. U. S., Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, also S. Am.; recorded Panama (once, photographed, E. Eisenmann).

Muscivora forficata SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER
S W. U. S.; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras).

Muscivora tyrannus FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER
Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Tyrannus tyrannus EASTERN KINGBIRD
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters from Honduras to S. Am.

Tyrannus vociferans CASSIN'S KINGBIRD
W. N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters to Guatemala.

Tyrannus verticalis WESTERN KINGBIRD
W. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Tyrannus melancholicus TROPICAL KINGBIRD
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Tyrannus dominicensis GRAY KINGBIRD
S.e. U. S., Bahamas, West Indies; winters to Panama and n. S. Am.; a few records Mexico (Cozumel I. and Cancun I. off Yucatan Pen.), Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

Tyrannus cubensis GIANT KINGBIRD
West Indies; recorded once from Mexico (Mujeres I. off Yucatan Pen.).

Tyrannus crassirostris THICK-BILLED KINGBIRD
W. Mexico to w. Guatemala.

Legatus leucophaius PIRATIC FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador, Honduras), and S. Am.

Sirystes[6] **sibilator** SIRYSTES
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Myiodynastes luteiventris SULPHUR-BELLIED FLYCATCHER
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. to Costa Rica; winters s. to Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Myiodynastes maculatus STREAKED FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. (not recorded El Salvador and Nicaragua), and S. Am.

[6] This monotypic genus may belong in Cotingidae, as Ridgway believed.

Myiodynastes hemichrysus[7] GOLDEN-BELLIED FLYCATCHER
Highlands of Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Megarynchus pitangua BOAT-BILLED FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Coryphotriccus albovittatus[8] WHITE-RINGED FLYCATCHER
Costa Rica, Panama, w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Myiozetetes cayanensis RUSTY-MARGINED FLYCATCHER
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Myiozetetes similis SOCIAL[9] FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Myiozetetes granadensis GRAY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Pitangus sulphuratus GREAT KISKADEE
S. Texas, Mid. Am. to n.w. Panama (Bocas del Toro), also S. Am.

Pitangus lictor LESSER KISKADEE
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Myiarchus crinitus GREAT-CRESTED FLYCATCHER
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Myiarchus cinerascens ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER
W. U. S. and n. Mexico; winters to Guatemala and El Salvador, casually to n.w. Costa Rica.

Myiarchus nuttingi[10] PALE-THROATED FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to n.w. Costa Rica.

Myiarchus tyrannulus[1] BROWN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER
S.w. U. S., Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica, also n. and e. S. Am. and Lesser Antilles.

Myiarchus yucatanensis YUCATAN FLYCATCHER
Mexico (n. Yucatan Pen. and Cozumel I.).

Myiarchus ferox SHORT-CRESTED FLYCATCHER
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Myiarchus tuberculifer DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER
Arizona, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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[7] By Hellmayr treated as a race of the S. Am. *M. chrysocephalus*, Golden-crowned Flycatcher.

[8] By Hellmayr treated as a race of *C. parvus*, of n.e. S. Am.

[9] "Vermilion-crowned" is sometimes used.

[10] Sometimes regarded as conspecific with *M. cinerascens*.

[1] The A.O.U. Check-List Committee and van Rossem are here followed in the rather questionable lumping with the South American *M. tyrannulus* of the northern *M. magister* group from Arizona to Honduras and El Salvador (at least in winter), and the Central American *M. brachyurus*, from the Pacific slope of Chiapas to n.w. Costa Rica. If more than one species be recognized, Brown-crested Flycatcher applies to the *magister* group. *M. brachyurus* has been called Ometepe Flycatcher.

Nesotriccus ridgwayi COCOS ISLAND FLYCATCHER
Costa Rica (Cocos I.).

Deltarhynchus flammulatus FLAMMULATED FLYCATCHER
S.w. and s. Mexico (Jalisco to Chiapas).

Nuttallornis borealis OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER
N. Am. and mts. n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.); migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras); winters chiefly S. Am., occasionally n. to Costa Rica.

Contopus virens EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador); winters from Nicaragua but chiefly to n.w. S. Am.

Contopus richardsonii[2] WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE
W. N. Am. and highlands Mid. Am. (breeding s. of Guatemala uncertain); migrates through Mid. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. but chiefly in w. S. Am.

Contopus cinereus[3] TROPICAL PEWEE
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Contopus pertinax[4] GREATER PEWEE
Highlands Arizona, and Mid. Am. s. to n. Nicaragua.

Contopus lugubris[4] DARK PEWEE
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Contopus ochraceus OCHRACEOUS PEWEE
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Chiriqui, one spec.).

Empidonax flaviventris YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER
N.e. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras).

Empidonax virescens ACADIAN FLYCATCHER
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras, El Salvador); winters in Panama and n. S. Am.

Empidonax traillii TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER
N. Am.; winters Mid. Am. (unreported Brit. Honduras) to S. Am.

Empidonax minimus LEAST FLYCATCHER
N.e. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Empidonax hammondii HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

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[2] Perhaps conspecific with *C. virens*. If so, call the complex Wood Pewee. The genus *Contopus* was formerly known as *Myiochanes*.

[3] The Middle American birds belong to the *brachytarsus* group.

[4] Zimmer treats both as races of the South American *C. fumigatus*, If so, the entire complex may be called Greater Pewee.

Empidonax oberholseri[5] WRIGHT'S FLYCATCHER
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Empidonax wrightii[5] GRAY FLYCATCHER
W. U. S. to (?) n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico.

Empidonax affinis[6] PINE FLYCATCHER
Oak-pine forests of Mexico; winters to Guatemala.

Empidonax difficilis WESTERN FLYCATCHER
W. N. Am., mts. Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras.

Empidonax flavescens YELLOWISH FLYCATCHER
Highlands of Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) from s. Mexico (Chiapas) to w. Panama.

Empidonax albigularis WHITE-THROATED FLYCATCHER
Highlands (chiefly) of Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Empidonax atriceps BLACK-CAPPED FLYCATCHER
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Empidonax fulvifrons BUFF-BREASTED FLYCATCHER
S.w. U. S. and highlands of n. and w. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Aechmolophus mexicanus PILEATED FLYCATCHER
Mexico (highlands of Michoacan to Oaxaca).

Xenotriccus callizonus BELTED FLYCATCHER
S. Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus TUFTED FLYCATCHER
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and w. S. Am.

Terenotriccus erythrurus RUDDY-TAILED FLYCATCHER
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Aphanotriccus capitalis TAWNY-CHESTED FLYCATCHER
E. Nicaragua and e. Costa Rica.

Aphanotriccus[7] **audax** BLACK-BILLED FLYCATCHER
E. Panama and n.w. Colombia.

Myiobius sulphureipygius[8] SULPHUR-RUMPED FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

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[5] The A.O.U. Committee is reluctantly followed in transferring to the bird formerly called *E. griseus* the specific name *wrightii*, and in renaming Wright's Flycatcher *E. oberholseri* (Auk, 70: 360, 1953; Phillips, Auk, 56: 311–312, 1939). Moreover A. Phillips has found that no published records from Guatemala of Wright's Flycatcher are actually that species (Auk, 61: 294, 1944; Condor, 49: 121, 1947).

[6] This includes *E. "fulvipectus"*, *E. trepidus* and *E. pulverius* (see Moore, Auk, 57: 349–350, 364–365, 1940).

[7] *Praedo* of some authors.

[8] Treated as conspecific with *barbatus* of e. S. Am. by some authors.

Myiobius atricaudus BLACK-TAILED FLYCATCHER
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Myiophobus fasciatus BRAN-COLORED FLYCATCHER
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Onychorhynchus mexicanus[9] NORTHERN ROYAL-FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am., n. Colombia and n.w. Venezuela.

Platyrinchus mystaceus[10] WHITE-THROATED SPADEBILL
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Platyrinchus coronatus GOLDEN-CROWNED SPADEBILL
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Cnipodectes subbrunneus BROWNISH FLYCATCHER
E. Panama and S. Am.

Tolmomyias sulphurescens[1] YELLOW-OLIVE FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Tolmomyias assimilis[2] YELLOW-MARGINED FLYCATCHER
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus OLIVACEOUS FLATBILL
Panama and S. Am.

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris EYE-RINGED FLATBILL
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) and n.w. S. Am.

Todirostrum nigriceps[3] BLACK-HEADED TODY-FLYCATCHER
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Todirostrum cinereum COMMON TODY-FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Todirostrum sylvia SLATE-HEADED TODY-FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n. S. Am.

Oncostoma cinereigulare NORTHERN BENTBILL
Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Oncostoma olivaceum[4] SOUTHERN BENTBILL
Cent. Panama to Colombia.

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[9] All Royal Flycatchers may be races of *coronatus* of e. S. Am.

[10] Birds from Mexico to w. Costa Rica, *P. cancrominus*, are by some regarded as a species, Stub-tailed Spadebill.

[1] Includes *flavo-olivaceus* and *cinereiceps*, (placed in *Rhynchocyclus* by Ridgway, who called the true members of that genus, *Craspedoprion*). Unlike true *Rhynchocyclus*, whose breeding behavior is like the Pipridae, *Tolmomyias* behaves normally (Skutch, Ibis 1953: 4, 33–34). As these genera may not be closely allied, it seems best to reserve the special group name "Flatbill" to the aberrant *Rhynchocyclus*. Ridgway's name "Yellow-olive Flycatcher" is favored because "Sulphury Flycatcher" has been used for another species.

[2] Called *T. flavotectus* by Hellmayr and *Rhynchocyclus marginatus* by Ridgway.

[3] Considered conspecific with *chrysocrotaphum* of e. S. Am. by Zimmer.

[4] Both Bentbills are considered races of *cinereigulare* by Hellmayr.

Lophotriccus pileatus SCALE-CRESTED PYGMY-TYRANT
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Atalotriccus pilaris WHITE-EYED PYGMY-TYRANT
Panama and n. S. Am.

Perissotriccus atricapillus[5] BLACK-CAPPED PYGMY-TYRANT
Costa Rica, Panama, n.w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Pseudotriccus pelzelni STREAK-CROWNED PYGMY-TYRANT
Mts. e. Panama (Darien) and n.w. S. Am.

Phylloscartes flavovirens[6] YELLOW-GREEN TYRANNULET
Panama (Canal Zone eastward).

Phylloscartes[7] **superciliaris** RUFOUS-BROWED TYRANNULET
Mts. Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Capsiempis flaveola YELLOW TYRANNULET
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Serpophaga cinerea TORRENT TYRANNULET
Rapid streams (chiefly highlands) Costa Rica, w. Panama and w. S. Am.

Elaenia flavogaster YELLOW-BELLIED ELAENIA
Trop. Mid. Am., S. Am., s. Lesser Antilles.

Elaenia martinica[8] CARIBBEAN ELAENIA
Lesser Antilles, other Caribbean islands, Mexico (is. off Yucatan Pen.), (?) Brit. Honduras (Half Moon Cay).

Elaenia chiriquensis LESSER ELAENIA
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Elaenia frantzii[9] MOUNTAIN ELAENIA
Mts. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, w. Panama, n. S. Am.

Myiopagis[10] **gaimardii** FOREST ELAENIA
Cent. Panama through S. Am.

Myiopagis viridicata GREENISH ELAENIA
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

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[5] Zimmer and others merge *Perissotriccus* in *Myiornis* and treat this form as a race of the gray-headed *ecaudatus* of n. and e. S. Am., Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant.

[6] Ridgway placed this species in the genus *Leptopogon*; Hellmayr treated it as a race of *P. ventralis* of e. S. Am. (But *cf.* Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov. 1095: 2–3, 1940).

[7] Placed in the genus *Mecocerculus* by Hellmayr.

[8] Includes *chinchorrensis* of Chinchorro Bank off the Yucatan Peninsula.

[9] Considered by Hellmayr (but not Zimmer) conspecific with *obscura* of cent. S. Am., the Dusky Elaenia.

[10] *Myiopagis* is merged in *Elaenia* by Hellmayr, but considered distinct by Zimmer. Ridgway considered *gaimardii* a member of Cotingidae and erected for it the genus *Elainopsis*.

Sublegatus arenarum[1] SCRUB FLYCATCHER
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Phaeomyias murina MOUSE-COLORED TYRANNULET
Semi-arid areas, Panama and S. Am.

Camptostoma imberbe NORTHERN BEARDLESS TYRANNULET[2]
S.w. U. S. and Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica.

Camptostoma obsoletum SOUTHERN BEARDLESS TYRANNULET
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Phyllomyias griseiceps SOOTY-HEADED TYRANNULET
N. S. Am. to e. Panama (Darien).

Tyranniscus vilissimus PALTRY TYRANNULET
Trop. Mid. Am. (from Chiapas south, except Brit. Honduras) and S. Am.

Tyrannulus[3] **elatus** YELLOW-CROWNED TYRANNULET
Panama and S. Am.

Acrochordopus[3] **zeledoni** WHITE-FRONTED TYRANNULET
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama and n. S. Am.

Ornithion[3] **semiflavum** YELLOW-BELLIED TYRANNULET
Trop. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Pac. slope of Costa Rica.

Ornithion brunneicapillum[4] BROWN-CAPPED TYRANNULET
Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and Panama (Pac. slope also in e. half), and n. S. Am.

Leptopogon superciliaris SLATY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER
Highlands of Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus SEPIA-CAPPED FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador), and S. Am.

Mionectes olivaceus OLIVE-STRIPED FLYCATCHER
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Pipromorpha oleaginea OCHRE-BELLIED FLYCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Family **OXYRUNCIDAE** SHARPBILLS

Oxyruncus cristatus SHARPBILL
Mts. Costa Rica, w. and e. Panama, and locally in S. Am.

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[1] Considered by Hellmayr (but not Zimmer) conspecific with *modestus* of s. S. Am.

[2] Hellmayr's group name "Tyrannulet" is preferable to "Flycatcher" because of the behavior and small size of the genus, though the A.O.U. Check-List Committee uses "Flycatcher".

[3] Ridgway placed the species of these genera in the family Cotingidae.

[4] By some deemed conspecific with the gray-capped *semiflavum*; if so, Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet is the best name for the species. *Microtriccus* is used as the generic name by Ridgway, Hellmayr and others; Zimmer is here followed.

Family **ALAUDIDAE** LARKS

Eremophila alpestris HORNED LARK
Eurasia, N. Am. to Mexico (s. to Oaxaca); Colombia.

Family **HIRUNDINIDAE** SWALLOWS

Progne subis[5] PURPLE MARTIN
N. Am., Mexico, West Indies; the e. N. Am. race winters chiefly in Brazil, with a few records from e. Mexico, Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Progne chalybea GRAY-BREASTED MARTIN
Texas, Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Phaeoprogne[6] **tapera** BROWN-CHESTED MARTIN
S. Am.; the southern race *fusca* regularly migrates n. to Panama during the Southern Hemisphere winter.

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota CLIFF SWALLOW
N. Am. and Mexico; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras and Nicaragua); winters in S. Am.

Petrochelidon fulva CAVE SWALLOW
West Indies, Texas, e. Mexico (s. to Chiapas and Yucatan).

Hirundo rustica BARN SWALLOW
Old World, N. Am. to cent. Mexico; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters in S. Am., occasionally in Mid. Am.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW
N. Am., Mid. Am. and S. Am.; the northern races winter through Mid. Am.

Neochelidon tibialis WHITE-THIGHED SWALLOW
Cent. Panama through S. Am.

Pygochelidon cyanoleuca BLUE-AND-WHITE SWALLOW
Highlands Costa Rica, w. Panama, S. Am. The s. S. Am. form *patagonica*[7] sometimes winters n. to cent. Panama, recorded from Nicaragua (*fide* T. R. Howell).

Notiochelidon pileata BLACK-CAPPED SWALLOW
Highlands Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala and El Salvador.

Riparia riparia BANK SWALLOW
Old World, N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras), winters in S. Am.

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[5] Includes *sinaloae* of w. Mexico (Sinaloa, Jalisco), which occurs also in Guatemala. Some authors regard this as a race of the West Indian *P. dominicensis*, which they hold to be specifically distinct and which might be called Snowy-bellied Martin.

[6] Some authors merge this genus in *Progne*.

[7] This form, the Patagonian Swallow, may be a distinct species. De Schauensee merges the genus *Pygochelidon* in *Atticora*.

Iridoprocne bicolor TREE SWALLOW
N. Am.; winters to Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Iridoprocne albilinea MANGROVE SWALLOW
Trop. Mid. Am. and w. S. Am.

Tachycineta thalassina VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW
W. N. Am. and Mexico (south to Oaxaca and Veracruz); winters to Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras; recorded Costa Rica.

Family **CORVIDAE** CROWS AND JAYS

Corvus corax COMMON RAVEN
Eurasia, N. Am., Mexico (western and plateau regions), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Corvus cryptoleucus WHITE-NECKED RAVEN
Deserts s.w. U. S. and Mexico (to Guanajuato).

Corvus brachyrhynchos[8] COMMON CROW
N. Am. to n.w. Mexico.

Corvus imparatus[9] MEXICAN CROW
N. Mexico (south to San Luis Potosi and Colima).

Nucifraga columbiana CLARK'S NUTCRACKER
W. N. Am. and mts. n.w. Mexico.

Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus PINYON JAY
Mts. w. U. S. to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif., once Chihuahua).

Calocitta formosa[10] MAGPIE JAY
S.w. Mexico (Colima southward), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and n.w. Costa Rica.

Psilorhinus morio[1] PLAIN-TAILED BROWN JAY
E. Mexico (Nuevo Leon to Tabasco).

Psilorhinus mexicanus[1] WHITE-TIPPED BROWN JAY
E. and s.e. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w. Panama.

Cyanocorax affinis BLACK-CHESTED JAY
Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

Cyanocorax dickeyi TUFTED JAY
Mexico (mts. s.e. Sinaloa).

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[8] Regarded by Hellmayr as conspecific with the Old World *C. corone*.

[9] Hellmayr treats this as a race of the N. Am. Fish Crow, *C. ossifragus*.

[10] Some authors divide the Magpie Jays into two species: *C. colliei*, Black-throated Magpie-Jay of n.w. Mexico, and *C. formosa*, White-throated Magpie-Jay of s.w. Mexico to Costa Rica.

[1] These are probably partly localized color phases. If so, the name is *P. morio*, Brown Jay.

Cyanocorax[2] **yncas** GREEN JAY
Texas, Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, also highlands n. and w. S. Am.

Cissilopha san-blasiana BLACK-AND-BLUE JAY
S.w. Mexico (Nayarit to Guerrero).

Cissilopha yucatanica[3] YUCATAN JAY
Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Tabasco), Guatemala (Peten), and Brit. Honduras.

Cissilopha beecheii PURPLISH-BACKED JAY
N.w. Mexico (Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit).

Cissilopha melanocyanea BUSHY-CRESTED JAY
Highlands Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Cyanolyca cucullata[4] AZURE-HOODED JAY
Highlands S. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Cyanolyca mirabilis WHITE-THROATED JAY
Mts. s.w. Mexico (Omilteme, Guerrero).

Cyanolyca nana DWARF JAY
Mts. s.e. Mexico (Veracruz, Mexico and Oaxaca).

Cyanolyca pumilo BLACK-THROATED JAY
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas), Brit. Honduras (*fide* Salvin and Godman), Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

Cyanolyca argenticula SILVERY-THROATED JAY
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Aphelocoma coerulescens SCRUB JAY
Florida, w. U. S. and plateau of Mexico.

Aphelocoma ultramarina[5] GRAY-BREASTED JAY
Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Aphelocoma unicolor UNICOLORED JAY
Mts. s. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Cyanocitta stelleri STELLER'S JAY
W. N. Am., highlands Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Family **PARIDAE** TITMICE

Parus sclateri MEXICAN OR GRAY-SIDED CHICKADEE
Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

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[2] Often placed in a separate genus *Xanthoura*.

[3] Perhaps conspecific with *san-blasiana*; if so, use Black-and-blue Jay.

[4] Hellmayr treats this as conspecific with the S. Am. *pulchra*; Pitelka disagrees.

[5] Hellmayr uses the name *sordida* for this species.

Parus gambeli MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE
Mts. w. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Parus atricristatus[6] BLACK-CRESTED TITMOUSE
Texas and e. Mexico (to Veracruz).

Parus inornatus PLAIN TITMOUSE
W. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Parus wollweberi BRIDLED TITMOUSE
Mts. s.w. U. S. and Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Auriparus flaviceps VERDIN
S.w. U. S. and n. and w. Mexico (s. to Jalisco).

Psaltiparus minimus PLAIN BUSHTIT
W. U. S. and highlands n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. and Sonora).

Psaltiparus melanotis[7] BLACK-EARED BUSHTIT
Highlands s.w. U. S., Mexico and Guatemala.

Family **SITTIDAE** NUTHATCHES

Sitta carolinensis WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH
N. Am. to mts. Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Sitta canadensis RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH
N. Am. and Mexico (Guadalupe I.).

Sitta pygmaea[8] PYGMY NUTHATCH
W. N. Am. to highlands cent. Mexico.

Family **CERTHIIDAE** CREEPERS

Certhia familiaris[9] BROWN CREEPER
Eurasia, N. Am., mts. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Family **CHAMAEIDAE**[10] WRENTITS

Chamaea fasciata WRENTIT
Pac. U. S. to n.w. Mexico (n.w. Baja Calif.).

Family **CINCLIDAE** DIPPERS

Cinclus mexicanus AMERICAN DIPPER
Rapid mt. streams w. N. Am., and Mid. Am. to w. Panama (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador).

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[6] Possibly a race of *P. bicolor*, the Tufted Titmouse of e. and s. U. S.

[7] Considered by Hellmayr conspecific with *minimus*; if so, Bushtit suffices as the name of the complex.

[8] Possibly conspecific with *S. pusillus* of s.e. U. S.

[9] Hellmayr treats the American birds as a distinct species, *C. americana*.

[10] Several recent authors merge this family with the Old World Timaliidae.

Cistothorus platensis SEDGE WREN
Local: E. N. Am., highlands Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Telmatodytes[1] **palustris** MARSH WREN
N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Campylorhynchus[2] **albo-brunneus** WHITE-HEADED WREN
Cent. Panama to Colombia.

Campylorhynchus megalopterus GRAY-BARRED WREN
Mexico (s. Plateau region).

Campylorhynchus zonatus BAND-BACKED WREN
Trop. Mid. Am. (s. Mexico to w. Panama) and n.w. S. Am.

Campylorhynchus rufinucha[2a] RUFOUS-NAPED WREN
Trop. Mid. Am. to n.w. Costa Rica.

Campylorhynchus chiapensis GIANT WREN
Mexico (Chiapas).

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus CACTUS WREN
Arid areas s.w. U. S. and Mexico.

Campylorhynchus jocosus SPOTTED WREN
N. and w. Mexico.

Thryothorus ludovicianus CAROLINA WREN
E. and s. U. S. and n.e. Mexico.

Thryothorus leucotis BUFF-BREASTED WREN
Cent. Panama to S. Am.

Thryothorus modestus PLAIN WREN
Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Panama

Thryothorus zeledoni[3] CANE-BRAKE WREN
Caribbean Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w. Panama.

Thryothorus sinaloa BAR-VENTED WREN
W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Guerrero).

Thryothorus rufalbus RUFOUS-AND-WHITE WREN
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) from s. Mexico (Chiapas) to n. S. Am.

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[1] Hellmayr merges this genus in *Cistothorus*.

[2] Hellmayr used *Heleodytes*, and calls most forms of the genus "Cactus Wren". Many are woodland birds, so we reserve that name for *brunneicapillus*.

[2a] Birds from Chiapas southward, the *C. capistratus* group, may be a separate species, called Rufous-backed Wren by L. I. Davis.

[3] Considered by Hellmayr a race of *modestus*.

Thryothorus thoracicus[4] STRIPE-BREASTED WREN
Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Thryothorus leucopogon[4] STRIPE-THROATED WREN
E. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Thryothorus nigricapillus[5] BLACK-CAPPED WREN
E. Panama and n. w. S. Am.

Thryothorus castaneus[5] BAY WREN
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica to cent. Panama (also Pacific slope).

Thryothorus semibadius[5] RIVERSIDE WREN
Pacific slope s.w. Costa Rica and s.w. Panama.

Thryothorus pleurostictus BANDED WREN
Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) from s.w. Mexico to n.w. Costa Rica.

Thryothorus atrogularis BLACK-THROATED WREN
Caribbean slope Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w. Panama.

Thryothorus spadix[6] SOOTY-HEADED WREN
Highlands e. Panama (Darien) and n.w. Colombia.

Thryothorus fasciato-ventris BLACK-BELLIED WREN
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

Thryothorus albinucha WHITE-BROWED WREN
Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Guatemala (Peten), Nicaragua.

Thryothorus felix HAPPY WREN
W. Mexico (Sonora to Oaxaca, Tres Marias Is.).

Thryothorus maculipectus[7] SPOT-BREASTED WREN
Trop. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, n. Nicaragua.

Thryothorus rutilus[7] RUFOUS-BREASTED WREN
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad.

Thryomanes bewickii BEWICK'S WREN
U. S. and Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

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[4] Hellmayr treats these as one species, calling them *thoracicus*. If so, Stripe-throated Wren may be used for all, as *leucopogon* is plain-breasted.

[5] Hellmayr treats these as one species, calling them *nigricapillus*. If so, Bay Wren may be used for all, for *semibadius* is not black-capped.

[6] Hellmayr treats this as a race of *atrogularis*, Black-throated Wren.

[7] Hellmayr treats these (as well as the *sclateri* and *paucimaculatus* group of s. Colombia to Peru) as one species, using the name *T. rutilus*. The *rutilus* group is bright rufous below, with speckling usually *restricted* to the throat, the other groups lack rufous and tend to have the speckling everywhere *except* the throat. If Hellmayr's broad species concept be adopted "Speckled Wren" should be used as the species name.

Thryomanes sissonii SOCORRO WREN
Mexico (Socorro I.).
Troglodytes aedon NORTHERN HOUSE-WREN
N. Am. to n.w. Mexico (mts. Baja Calif.); winters to s. Mexico.
Troglodytes tanneri CLARION ISLAND WREN
Mexico (Clarion I. in Revilla Gigedo group).
Troglodytes musculus[8] SOUTHERN HOUSE-WREN
Trop. Mid. Am., Lesser Antilles and S. Am.
Troglodytes brunneicollis BROWN-THROATED WREN
Mts. Arizona to s. Mexico (Oaxaca).
Troglodytes rufociliatus RUFOUS-BROWED WREN
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.
Troglodytes ochraceus[9] OCHRACEOUS WREN
Highlands Costa Rica and Panama.
Thryorchilus browni TIMBERLINE WREN
Mt. peaks Costa Rica and w. Panama.
Henicorhina leucosticta WHITE-BREASTED WOOD-WREN
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.
Henicorhina leucophrys GRAY-BREASTED WOOD-WREN
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (unrecorded Brit. Honduras and Nicaragua), and S. Am.
Uropsila leucogastra WHITE-BELLIED WREN
E. and s.w. Mexico, Brit. Honduras and Guatemala.
Salpinctes obsoletus ROCK WREN
W. N. Am., Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.
Catherpes mexicanus CANYON WREN
Highlands w. N. Am. through Mexico (to Chiapas).
Hylorchilus sumichrasti SLENDER-BILLED WREN
Mexico (Veracruz).
Microcerculus philomela NIGHTINGALE WREN
S. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.
Cyphorhinus[10] **phaeocephalus** SONG WREN
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

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[8] Includes the *martinicensis* group (to which *beani*, the Cozumel I. form belongs), by some regarded as a separate species, the Antillean House-Wren.

[9] Hellmayr treats this group as races of the S. Am. *solstitialis*, and suggests that *rufociliatus* and *brunneicollis* may also be conspecific. If so, the technical name would be *brunneicollis*, and "Mountain Wren" may be used for all.

[10] Hellmayr uses *Leucolepis* for this genus.

Toxostoma longirostre[1] LONG-BILLED THRASHER
Texas and e. Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Puebla).

Toxostoma guttatum COZUMEL THRASHER
Mexico (Cozumel I. off Yucatan Pen.).

Toxostoma ocellatum OCELLATED THRASHER
South-central Mexico (Hidalgo and Mexico to Oaxaca).

Toxostoma cinereum GRAY THRASHER
Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Toxostoma bendirei BENDIRE'S THRASHER
Deserts s.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Sonora); winters to Sinaloa.

Toxostoma curvirostre CURVE-BILLED THRASHER
Arid s.w. U. S. and Mexico (to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Toxostoma redivivum CALIFORNIA THRASHER
Calif. and Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Toxostoma lecontei LECONTE'S OR DESERT THRASHER
Deserts s.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Sonora and Baja Calif.).

Toxostoma dorsale CRISSAL THRASHER
S.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. to Coahuila and Hidalgo).

Melanotis caerulescens BLUE MOCKINGBIRD
Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua, to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Melanotis hypoleucus[2] BLUE-AND-WHITE MOCKINGBIRD
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Melanoptila glabrirostris BLACK CATBIRD
Mexico (coast of Yucatan Pen. and adjacent islands), Brit. Honduras, Guatemala (Peten), and Honduras.

Dumetella carolinensis COMMON CATBIRD
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to cent. Panama.

Mimodes graysoni SOCORRO THRASHER
Mexico (Socorro I. of Revilla Gigedo Is.).

Mimus polyglottos COMMON MOCKINGBIRD
U. S., Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Mimus gilvus TROPICAL MOCKINGBIRD
Local: trop. Mid. Am. s.e. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, cent. Panama (common, introduced [?]), n. S. Am. and s. Lesser Antilles; recorded from Costa Rica.

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[1] *T. rufum*, the Brown Thrasher of e. N. Am. is believed by L. Griscom likely to winter to e. Mexico (Modern Bird Study, p. 109), but there are no positive records.

[2] Hellmayr and Blake treat this as a race of *caerulescens*; Wetmore disagrees.

Oreoscoptes montanus SAGE THRASHER
W. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico.

Donacobius atricapillus BLACK-CAPPED MOCKINGTHRUSH
E. Panama (Darien) and S. Am.

Family **TURDIDAE** THRUSHES

Turdus migratorius[2a] AMERICAN ROBIN
N. Am. and highlands of Mexico (to Veracruz and Oaxaca); winters to Guatemala.

Turdus rufitorques RUFOUS-COLLARED ROBIN
Mts. s.e. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, and El Salvador.

Turdus rufo-palliatus RUFOUS-BACKED ROBIN
W. Mexico (Sonora to Oaxaca and Tres Marias Is.).

Turdus assimilis WHITE-THROATED ROBIN
Trop. Mid. Am. (chiefly in the highlands), w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Turdus grayi CLAY-COLORED ROBIN
Trop. Mid. Am. and n. Colombia.

Turdus fumigatus[3] PALE-VENTED ROBIN
Caribbean Costa Rica, Panama (also Pac. slope in eastern part) and S. Am.

Turdus plebejus[4] MOUNTAIN ROBIN
Mts. trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) from s. Mexico (Chiapas) to w. Panama.

Turdus infuscatus BLACK ROBIN
Mts. e. Mexico (Tamaulipas to Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Turdus nigrescens SOOTY ROBIN
High mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Ixoreus naevius VARIED THRUSH
W. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

Myadestes townsendi TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE
Mts. w. N. Am. and n. Mexico (Chihuahua and Durango).

Myadestes obscurus BROWN-BACKED SOLITAIRE
Mts. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Myadestes melanops[5] BLACK-FACED SOLITAIRE
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Myadestes coloratus[5] VARIED SOLITAIRE
Mts. e. Panama (Darien).

[2a] Includes *confinis*, San Lucas Robin, of Cape district of Baja California.

[3] Hellmayr is followed in including the *obsoletus* group, Costa Rica to Ecuador.

[4] Hellmayr lumps this group with the lowland S. Am. *ignobilis*, Black-billed Robin; Wetmore disagrees.

[5] Hellmayr deems these races of *ralloides*, the Andean Solitaire of w. S. Am.

Myadestes unicolor SLATE-COLORED SOLITAIRE

Mts. s.e. Mexico (San Luis Potosi south), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hylocichla[6] **mustelina** WOOD THRUSH

E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Hylocichla guttata HERMIT THRUSH

N. Am. to n.w. Mexico (mts. Baja Calif.); winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Hylocichla ustulata SWAINSON'S OR OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH

N. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; the eastern populations winter chiefly in S. Am., the western *ustulata* in Mid. Am. south to Costa Rica.

Hylocichla minima GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH

N. N. Am.; winters in West Indies and n. S. Am.; recorded on migration Mexico (Cozumel I.), Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama.

Hylocichla fuscescens VEERY

N. Am.; winters in S. Am.; recorded on migration Mexico (Yucatan, Veracruz), Brit. Honduras, Honduras (Bay Is.), Costa Rica, Panama.

Catharus dryas SPOTTED NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH

Highlands Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras and w. S. Am.

Catharus mexicanus BLACK-HEADED NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH

Highlands Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Catharus fuscater SLATY-BACKED NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH

Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and w. S. Am.

Catharus occidentalis RUSSET NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH

Mts. of Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Catharus frantzii[7] RUDDY-CAPPED NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH

Mts. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) from s. Mexico (Guerrero eastward) to w. Panama.

Catharus aurantiirostris[8] ORANGE-BILLED NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH

Highlands Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to w. Panama and n. S. Am.

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[6] Some writers merge this genus in *Catharus*.

[7] Treated by Hellmayr and Blake as conspecific with *occidentalis*; but cf. Griscom, *Auk*, 54: 198, 1937. If Hellmayr is followed, call the species Russet Nightingale-Thrush.

[8] Includes the *griseiceps* group of s.w. Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia (see Zimmer, *Auk*, 61: 405, 1944), called Gray-headed Nightingale-Thrush.

Catharus gracilirostris BLACK-BILLED NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH
High mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Ridgwayia pinicola AZTEC THRUSH
High mts. Mexico (Chihuahua to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Sialia sialis COMMON BLUEBIRD
N. Am., Mexico, and highlands Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Sialia mexicana WESTERN BLUEBIRD
W. N. Am. and highlands Mexico (s. to Michoacan, Puebla and Veracruz).

Sialia currucoides MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD
Mts. w. N. Am. to Mexico (Chihuahua); winters to n.w. Mexico (Sonora and Baja Calif.).

Family **ZELEDONIIDAE**[9] WREN-THRUSHES

Zeledonia coronata WREN-THRUSH
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Family **SYLVIIDAE** OLD WORLD WARBLERS, KINGLETS AND GNATCATCHERS

Polioptila[10] **caerulea** BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER
U. S., Bahamas, Mexico, Guatemala (?); in winter to Brit. Honduras, Guatemala and Honduras (Bay Is.).

Polioptila albiloris[1] WHITE-LORED GNATCATCHER
Arid areas s. Mexico (chiefly Pac. slope and Yucatan Pen.), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Polioptila plumbea TROPICAL GNATCATCHER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) from s.e. Mexico (Quintana Roo) south to S. Am.

Polioptila nigriceps BLACK-CAPPED GNATCATCHER
W. Mexico (Sonora to Jalisco).

Polioptila melanura BLACK-TAILED GNATCATCHER
S.w. U. S. (chiefly desert) and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif. to Durango).

Polioptila schistaceigula SLATE-THROATED GNATCATCHER
E. Panama (Darien) and n.w. S. Am.

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[9] Perhaps better included in Turdidae.

[10] This genus and the next two are occasionally placed in a separate family Polioptilidae.

[1] Treated by Hellmayr as a race of *P. plumbea*, the Tropical Gnatcatcher; but Zimmer and Brodkorb consider it a distinct species.

Ramphocaenus rufiventris[2] LONG-BILLED GNATWREN
Trop. Mid. Am. and n.w. S. Am.

Microbates cinereiventris HALF-COLLARED GNATWREN
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Regulus satrapa[3] GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET
N. Am. through mts. of Mexico to Guatemala.

Regulus calendula RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET
N. Am. and Mexico (Guadalupe I.); winters through Mexico to Guatemala.

Family MOTACILLIDAE WAGTAILS AND PIPITS

Motacilla alba PIED WAGTAIL
N. Eurasia; casual in Aleutians and Alaska; accidental once in Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Anthus spinoletta WATER PIPIT
Old World and n. N. Am.; winters through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador.

Anthus cervinus RED-THROATED PIPIT
N. Eurasia; accidental once in Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Anthus spragueii SPRAGUE'S PIPIT
Great Plains N. Am.; winters to Mexico (s. to Puebla and Veracruz).

Anthus lutescens[4] YELLOWISH PIPIT
Panama and S. Am.

Family BOMBYCILLIDAE WAXWINGS

Bombycilla cedrorum CEDAR WAXWING
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Family PTILOGONATIDAE[5] SILKY-FLYCATCHERS

Ptilogonys cinereus GRAY SILKY-FLYCATCHER
Mts. Mexico (Chihuahua southwards) and Guatemala.

Ptilogonys caudatus LONG-TAILED SILKY-FLYCATCHER
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Phainopepla nitens PHAINOPEPLA
S.w. U. S. to s. Mexico (to Puebla and Veracruz).

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[2] Zimmer considers this conspecific with the S. Am. *melanura*. This genus and the next were formerly placed with the Antwrens of the family Formicariidae.

[3] Treated by Hellmayr as conspecific with the Old World *R. regulus*. The genus *Regulus* is placed by Wetmore in a separate family, Regulidae.

[4] Zimmer considers that *chii* has priority as the specific name.

[5] By some this family is merged in Bombycillidae.

Phainoptila melanoxantha BLACK-AND-YELLOW SILKY-FLYCATCHER
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Family **LANIIDAE** SHRIKES

Lanius ludovicianus LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE
N. Am. and Mexico (s. to Oaxaca).

Family **STURNIDAE** STARLINGS

Sturnus vulgaris COMMON STARLING
N. Old World. Introduced U. S., now N. Am. to n.e. Mexico (Tamaulipas).

Family **CYCLARHIDAE**[6] PEPPERSHRIKES

Cyclarhis gujanensis RUFOUS-BROWED PEPPERSHRIKE
Trop. Mid. Am. (from s.e. Mexico southward), and S. Am.

Family **VIREOLANIIDAE**[6] SHRIKE-VIREOS

Vireolanius melitophrys CHESTNUT-SIDED SHRIKE-VIREO
Mts. s. cent. Mexico (Michoacan to Veracruz) and Guatemala.

Smaragdolanius pulchellus GREEN SHRIKE-VIREO
S.e. Mexico (Veracruz and Chiapas), Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama.

Smaragdolanius eximius[7] YELLOW-BROWED SHRIKE-VIREO
E. Panama (Darien) and Colombia.

Family **VIREONIDAE** VIREOS

Vireo atricapillus BLACK-CAPPED VIREO
S.w. U. S.; winters to cent. Mexico.

Vireo bairdi COZUMEL VIREO
Mexico (Cozumel I. off Yucatan Pen.).

Vireo griseus WHITE-EYED VIREO
E. U. S. and n.e. Mexico (to San Luis Potosi and Hidalgo); winters U. S. to Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala and Honduras.

Vireo perquisitor[8] VERACRUZ VIREO
Mexico (Veracruz).

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[6] By some these families are merged in Vireonidae.

[7] Hellmayr treats this as conspecific with *pulchellus*.

[8] Treated by Hellmayr as a race of *griseus*, the White-eyed Vireo.

Vireo pallens[9] MANGROVE VIREO

Trop. Mid. Am. from Yucatan Pen. and Sonora s. to n.w. Costa Rica.

Vireo huttoni HUTTON'S VIREO

W. N. Am., mts. Mexico and Guatemala.

Vireo carmioli YELLOW-WINGED VIREO

Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Vireo hypochryseus GOLDEN VIREO

W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Oaxaca, Tres Marias Is.).

Vireo vicinior GRAY VIREO

S.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (s. to Durango).

Vireo nelsoni[10] DWARF VIREO

S.w. Mexico (Michoacan).

Vireo belli BELL'S VIREO

W. U. S. and n. Mexico (s. to Guanajuato); winters Mexico to Guatemala, El Salvador; recorded in Nicaragua.

Vireo flavifrons YELLOW-THROATED VIREO

E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Vireo solitarius SOLITARY VIREO

Mts. N. Am., Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador; northern birds winter s. U. S. to n. Nicaragua.

Vireo olivaceus[1] RED-EYED VIREO

N. Am. and n. Mexico (n.e. Coahuila); migrates through Mid. Am., winters in n. S. Am.

Vireo flavoviridis[2] YELLOW-GREEN VIREO

Texas and Mid. Am.; winters to n. S. Am.

Vireo magister YUCATAN VIREO

Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and adjacent islands), Brit. Honduras, Honduras (Bay Is.).

Vireo altiloquus BLACK-WHISKERED VIREO

Florida Keys, West Indies; winters to n. S. Am.; recorded from Caribbean Honduras and Panama.

Vireo philadelphicus PHILADELPHIA VIREO

E. N. Am.; winters in Mid. Am. (not recorded Brit. Honduras) to w. Panama.

Vireo gilvus WARBLING VIREO

N. Am. to mts. n. and w. Mexico (Chihuahua and Tamaulipas to Guerrero); winters Mexico to Guatemala and El Salvador.

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[9] Includes the *ochraceus* group (Mexico to e. Nicaragua). All are deemed races of *griseus* by Hellmayr.

[10] Formerly *nanus*. See Bond (Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 86: 399–402, 1934).

[1] Hellmayr uses the name *virescens*.

[2] Hellmayr and many others consider this, as well as the wide-ranging S. Am. *chivi* group, to be races of the Red-eyed Vireo, *V. olivaceus*.

Vireo leucophrys[3] BROWN-CAPPED VIREO
Mts. s.e. Mexico (s. Veracruz and Chiapas), Costa Rica, w. Panama and S. Am.

Neochloe brevipennis SLATY VIREO
Mts. Mexico (Veracruz and Guerrero).

Hylophilus aurantiifrons GOLDEN-FRONTED GREENLET
Cent. Panama to n. S. Am.

Hylophilus flavipes[4] SCRUB GREENLET
Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Hylophilus ochraceiceps TAWNY-CROWNED GREENLET
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Hylophilus decurtatus GRAY-HEADED GREENLET
Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Hylophilus minor[5] LESSER GREENLET
Cent. Panama eastward to Colombia and Ecuador

Family **COEREBIDAE**[6] HONEYCREEPERS

Diglossa baritula CINNAMON-BELLIED FLOWER-PIERCER
Highlands trop. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Diglossa plumbea[7] SLATY FLOWER-PIERCER
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Chlorophanes spiza GREEN HONEYCREEPER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) from Chiapas to S. Am.

Cyanerpes cyaneus RED-LEGGED HONEYCREEPER
Trop. Mid. Am., S. Am., Cuba.

Cyanerpes lucidus[8] SHINING HONEYCREEPER
Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. Colombia.

Dacnis cayana BLUE DACNIS
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

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[3] Zimmer considers this group conspecific with the Warbling Vireo, *V. gilvus*.

[4] The Costa Rica-Panama form is *viridiflavus*, perhaps a species distinct from the S. Am. *flavipes*. Ridgway used *Pachysylvia* for the genus *Hylophilus*.

[5] Deemed by Hellmayr conspecific with *decurtatus*. If so, call both Lesser Greenlet, as *minor* is not gray-capped.

[6] Beecher argues that this family be dropped and that, of the Middle American genera here listed, *Coereba* be transferred to Parulidae and the others to Thraupidae.

[7] Treated by Hellmayr and Zimmer (together with the S. Am. *sittoides* group) as races of *baritula*. If so, the entire complex may be called Slaty Flower-piercer, for they *all* have slaty backs but *plumbea* lacks rufous underparts.

[8] If Hellmayr is correct in treating this as conspecific with the S. Am. Purple Honeycreeper, *caeruleus*, "Yellow-legged Honeycreeper" would be appropriate for the complex; but de Schauensee says races of both *caeruleus* and *lucidus* occur in the same area in n.w. Colombia, near the Panama boundary.

Dacnis viguieri VIRIDIAN DACNIS

E. Panama (Darien) and n.w. Colombia.

Dacnis venusta SCARLET-THIGHED DACNIS

Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.

Coereba flaveola BANANAQUIT

Bahamas, West Indies, trop. Mid. Am. (not reported El Salvador and Honduras) and S. Am., casual in Fla.

Family **PARULIDAE** WOOD-WARBLERS

Ateleodacnis[9] **leucogenys** WHITE-EARED CONEBILL

E. Panama (Darien) and Colombia and n.w. Venezuela.

Mniotilta varia BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER

E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.

Protonotaria citrea PROTHONOTARY WARBLER

S.e. U. S.; recorded from Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Cozumel I.), Honduras, and winters in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Limnothlypis swainsonii SWAINSON'S WARBLER

S.e. U. S.; winters in West Indies, Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras; recorded from e. Mexico, and off Honduras (Swan I.).

Helmitheros vermivorus WORM-EATING WARBLER

E. U. S.; winters in Mid. Am. to e. Panama.

Vermivora chrysoptera[9a] GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER

E. N. Am.; winters Mid. Am. (not recorded El Salvador or Brit. Honduras) to n. S. Am.

Vermivora pinus BLUE-WINGED WARBLER

E. U. S.; winters s.e. Mexico, Guatemala, e. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and casually to Colombia.

Vermivora peregrina TENNESSEE WARBLER

E. N. Am.; winters Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.

Vermivora celata ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER

W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico (Todos Santos Is. off Baja Calif.); winters U. S. to Mexico and Guatemala.

Vermivora ruficapilla NASHVILLE OR GRAY-CAPPED WARBLER

N. N. Am.; winters Texas to Mexico and Guatemala.

Vermivora virginiae VIRGINIA'S WARBLER

Mts. w. U. S.; winters in w. Mexico (s. to Guerrero).

Vermivora crissalis COLIMA WARBLER

Mts. s.w. Texas and n.e. Mexico; winters Mexico (s. to Michoacan).

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[9] Zimmer merges this genus in *Conirostrum*. Hellmayr puts it in Coerebidae.

[9a] Brewster's Warbler (*V. leucobronchialis*), a hybrid between *chrysoptera* and *pinus*, has been taken in Costa Rica (Bonilla).

Vermivora luciae LUCY'S WARBLER

S.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters in w. Mexico (to Jalisco).

Vermivora gutturalis FLAME-THROATED WARBLER

Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Vermivora superciliosa CRESCENT-CHESTED WARBLER

Highlands Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Parula[10] **americana** AMERICAN PARULA

E. N. Am.; winters chiefly in West Indies, also e. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador (once), Nicaragua, Costa Rica (once).

Parula pitiayumi TROPICAL PARULA

S. Texas, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Parula graysoni[1] SOCORRO PARULA

Mexico (Socorro I., Revilla Gigedo group); casually Baja Calif.

Peucedramus taeniatus[2] OLIVE OR TAWNY-HEADED WARBLER

Mts. s.w. U. S., Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Dendroica aestiva[3] YELLOW WARBLER

N. Am. and Mexico (s. to Michoacan and Morelos), winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Dendroica petechia[3] GOLDEN WARBLER

Florida Keys, West Indies, Mexico (Cozumel I. off Yucatan Pen.), Costa Rica (Cocos I.), Galapagos Is., and Pacific coast of s. Colombia to n. Peru.

Dendroica erithachorides[3] MANGROVE WARBLER

Coastal mangrove areas on both coasts of trop. Mid. Am. (from Tamaulipas and Baja Calif. southwards) and n. Colombia.

Dendroica magnolia MAGNOLIA WARBLER

N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Dendroica tigrina CAPE MAY WARBLER

N. N. Am.; winters in West Indies; casual in Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras (Roatan I.).

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[10] Sometimes known as *Compsothlypis*.

[1] Hellmayr treats this as a race of *pitiayumi*.

[2] Hellmayr uses the name *olivaceus*.

[3] Hellmayr treated the *erithachorides* group as races of *petechia*, calling them Golden Warbler. The A.O.U. Check-List Committee now goes further, treating the *aestiva* group as races of *petechia*. If all three groups are deemed conspecific the name Yellow Warbler seems best.

Dendroica caerulescens BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER
N.e. N. Am.; winters in West Indies, occurs in Mexico (Cozumel I.), Brit. Honduras, in Guatemala, Swan I. off Honduras, Colombia.

Dendroica coronata MYRTLE WARBLER
N. N. Am.; winters from U. S. through Mid. Am., casually to Colombia.

Dendroica auduboni[3a] AUDUBON'S WARBLER
Mts. w. N. Am. to n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico and Guatemala; casual in Costa Rica (sight, C. H. Rogers).

Dendroica nigrescens BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER
Mts. w. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Dendroica townsendi TOWNSEND'S WARBLER
Mts. n.w. N. Am.; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Dendroica virens BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Dendroica chrysoparia GOLDEN-CHEEKED WARBLER
Highlands Texas; winters Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Dendroica occidentalis HERMIT WARBLER
Mts. w. N. Am.; winters Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, n. Nicaragua.

Dendroica cerulea CERULEAN WARBLER
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (unrecorded El Salvador), winters n. S. Am.

Dendroica fusca BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am., winters from Costa Rica to n.w. S. Am.

Dendroica dominica YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER
E. U. S.; the eastern race *dominica* winters in Fla. and West Indies; *albilora* winters in Mid. Am. to Costa Rica.

Dendroica graciae GRACE'S WARBLER
Mts. s.w. U. S. and highlands Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and n. Nicaragua.

Dendroica pensylvanica CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am. (unrecorded in El Salvador), winters Nicaragua through Panama.

Dendroica castanea BAY-BREASTED WARBLER
N.e. N. Am.; recorded through Mid. Am. (except El Salvador),

[3a] Probably conspecific with *coronata*.

but records few north of Panama; winters in Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

Dendroica breviunguis[4] BLACK-POLLED WARBLER

N. N. Am.; migrates through West Indies, winters n. S. Am.; once Mexico (Tehuantepec, Oaxaca).

Dendroica pinus PINE WARBLER

E. N. Am. and West Indies; the northern race winters to n.e. Mexico (Tamaulipas).

Dendroica discolor PRAIRIE WARBLER

E. U. S.; winters in Fla. and West Indies and, at least casually, islands off Caribbean coast of Mexico, Honduras and Nicaragua; once El Salvador.

Dendroica vitellina VITELLINE WARBLER

Small Caribbean islets off Central American coast including Honduras (Swan I.).

Dendroica palmarum PALM WARBLER

N. N. Am.; winters to West Indies and e. Mexico (Yucatan Pen.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras (Bay Is.).

Seiurus aurocapillus OVENBIRD

E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia and Venezuela.

Seiurus noveboracensis NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH

N. N. Am.; winters in West Indies, through Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

Seiurus motacilla LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH

E. U. S.; winters in West Indies, and through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Oporornis formosus KENTUCKY WARBLER

E. U. S.; winters through Mid. Am. to n. Colombia.

Oporornis philadelphia[5] MOURNING WARBLER

E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters Nicaragua s. to n.w. S. Am.

Oporornis tolmiei MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER

W. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Panama and Colombia.

Geothlypis trichas COMMON YELLOWTHROAT

N. Am. and Mexico (to Veracruz and Oaxaca); winters s. U. S., West Indies, through Mid. Am. to w. Panama, casually to Colombia.

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[4] This is the name under the International Rules, but under A.O.U. Rules the name is *D. striata*. The Tehuantepec specimen, often attributed to *D. castanea* in the literature, is actually a Black-polled Warbler (*fide* H. Friedmann).

[5] A supposed migrant record of *O. agilis*, the Connecticut Warbler, from Costa Rica turns out to be an error for *O. philadelphia* (*fide* L. Griscom).

Geothlypis beldingi PENINSULAR YELLOWTHROAT
Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Geothlypis flavovelata YELLOW-CROWNED YELLOWTHROAT
E. Mexico (Tamaulipas and n. Veracruz).

Geothlypis chapalensis CHAPALA YELLOWTHROAT
Mexico (Lake Chapala and lower Lerma R. in Jalisco).

Geothlypis chiriquensis[6] CHIRIQUI YELLOWTHROAT
W. Panama (base of Chiriqui volcano).

Geothlypis semiflava OLIVE-CROWNED YELLOWTHROAT
Caribbean slope Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and n.w. Panama (Bocas del Toro), w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Geothlypis speciosa BLACK-POLLED YELLOWTHROAT
Highland marshes s. cent. Mexico (Michoacan, Puebla, Veracruz).

Geothlypis nelsoni HOODED YELLOWTHROAT
Mts. s.e. Mexico (San Luis Potosi to Oaxaca).

Chamaethlypis poliocephala GRAY-CROWNED YELLOWTHROAT
Texas, Mid. Am. to s.w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Icteria virens YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT
N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Granatellus venustus RED-BREASTED CHAT
W. Mexico (Sinaloa to Chiapas).

Granatellus francescae[7] TRES MARIAS CHAT
W. Mexico (Tres Marias Is.).

Granatellus sallaei GRAY-THROATED CHAT
E. Mexico (Veracruz to Oaxaca and Yucatan Pen.) and Guatemala.

Wilsonia citrina HOODED WARBLER
E. U. S.; winters in West Indies and through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Wilsonia pusilla PILEOLATED OR BLACK-CAPPED WARBLER
N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras).

Wilsonia canadensis CANADA WARBLER
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters from Honduras (rarely) to n.w. S. Am.

Cardellina rubrifrons RED-FACED WARBLER
Mts. s.w. U. S., Mexico and Guatemala.

Setophaga ruticilla AMERICAN REDSTART
N. Am.; winters through West Indies, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

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[6] Hellmayr considers this a race of the S. Am. *G. aequinoctialis*, Masked Yellowthroat, which name may be used if he be followed.

[7] Probably a race of *G. venustus*, and so treated by Blake.

Setophaga picta PAINTED REDSTART
Mts. Ariz., N. Mex., Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Myioborus miniatus SLATE-THROATED REDSTART
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Myioborus torquatus COLLARED REDSTART
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Euthlypis lachrymosa FAN-TAILED WARBLER
Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and n.w. Nicaragua.

Ergaticus ruber RED WARBLER
Mts. Mexico (Sinaloa and Chihuahua to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Ergaticus versicolor[8] PINK-HEADED WARBLER
Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Basileuterus tristriatus[9] THREE-STRIPED WARBLER
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Basileuterus culicivorus GOLDEN-CROWNED WARBLER
Mid. Am. (chiefly highlands) and S. Am.

Basileuterus melanogenys[10] BLACK-CHEEKED WARBLER
Mts. Costa Rica and Panama.

Basileuterus belli GOLDEN-BROWED WARBLER
Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Basileuterus rufifrons[1] RUFOUS-CAPPED WARBLER
Chiefly highlands Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala and Honduras.

Basileuterus delatrii[2] CHESTNUT-CAPPED WARBLER
W. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

Basileuterus fulvicauda[3] BUFF-RUMPED WARBLER
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama and w. S. Am.

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[8] Hellmayr treats this as conspecific with *E. ruber*, the Red Warbler.

[9] Includes *B. tacarcunae*, the Tacarcuna Warbler of Mt. Tacarcuna, Darien, Panama.

[10] Includes *B. ignotus*, the Pirri Warbler, of Mt. Pirri, Darien, Panama.

[1] Includes *B. salvini*, Salvin's Warbler, of s.e. Mexico (from s. Veracruz e.) to Brit. Honduras, n. cent. Guatemala and n. Honduras, which some authors regard as entitled to specific rank because of apparent overlap in range with *rufifrons*. True *rufifrons* (including its undoubted subspecies) ranges more widely in the highlands of Mexico and into w. Guatemala.

[2] Van Rossem suggests that *delatrii* may be conspecific with *rufifrons*; on that view, use Rufous-capped Warbler for the complex.

[3] Zimmer treats this group as races of *rivularis*, of e. S. Am.; on that view, use River Warbler for the complex.

Family **PLOCEIDAE**[4] HOUSE SPARROWS AND WEAVERS

Passer domesticus HOUSE SPARROW
Old World, introduced N.Am., West Indies, Mexico, s. S. Am.

Family **ICTERIDAE** AMERICAN ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS

Zarhynchus wagleri CHESTNUT-HEADED OROPENDOLA
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), Colombia and Ecuador.

Gymnostinops montezuma MONTEZUMA OROPENDOLA
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to central Panama.

Gymnostinops guatimozinus BLACK OROPENDOLA
E. Panama and Colombia.

Psarocolius[5] **decumanus** CRESTED OROPENDOLA
Panama and S. Am.

Cacicus cela[6] YELLOW-RUMPED CACIQUE
Panama and S. Am.

Cacicus uropygialis[7] SCARLET-RUMPED CACIQUE
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Cassiculus melanicterus YELLOW-WINGED CACIQUE
W. Mexico (s. Sonora to Chiapas).

Amblycercus holosericeus YELLOW-BILLED CACIQUE
Mid. Am. and n. and w. S. Am.

Psomocolax[8] **oryzivorus** GIANT COWBIRD
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and S. Am.

Tangavius aeneus BRONZED OR RED-EYED COWBIRD
S.w. U. S. and Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Molothrus ater BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD
N. Am. and Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Molothrus bonariensis SHINY COWBIRD
E. Panama (one record, Darien), S. Am., Lesser Antilles.

Quiscalus quiscula PURPLE GRACKLE
E. N. Am.; winters to s. Texas; the race *aeneus* reported from Mexico (Tamaulipas, sight H. C. Oberholser).

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[4] Some authorities place *Passer* and its close allies in a separate family, Passeridae.

[5] Hellmayr uses the name *Xanthornus*; *Ostinops* has generally been used, but *Psarocolius* appears to have priority (Miller, *Auk*, 64: 373, 1947).

[6] Includes *vitellinus* of Panama and n.w. Colombia, often treated as a distinct species. If considered distinct, Saffron-rumped Cacique may be used.

[7] Includes *microrhynchus* of Nicaragua to e. Panama, perhaps specifically distinct, and called Small-billed Cacique. An undoubted race of *uropygialis* occurs on the Pacific coast of Darien.

[8] Parkes contends that *Scaphidura* has priority (Condor, 56: 229, 1954).

Cassidix mexicanus BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE
S. U. S., Mid. Am. and Colombia.
Cassidix palustris SLENDER-BILLED GRACKLE
Mexico (marshes near Mexico City).
Cassidix nicaraguensis NICARAGUAN GRACKLE
Nicaragua (Lakes Nicaragua and Managua).
Euphagus carolinus RUSTY BLACKBIRD
N. N. Am.; in winter accidental to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.).
Euphagus cyanocephalus BREWER'S BLACKBIRD
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to Mexico and Guatemala.
Dives dives MELODIOUS BLACKBIRD
E. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.[9]
Icterus spurius[10] ORCHARD ORIOLE
E. U. S.; winters through Mid. Am. to n. S. Am.
Icterus fuertesi[1] OCHRE ORIOLE
E. Mexico (Tamaulipas, Veracruz).
Icterus prosthemelas BLACK-COWLED ORIOLE
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to n.w. Panama (Bocas del Toro).[2]
Icterus wagleri BLACK-VENTED ORIOLE
Highlands Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and n. Nicaragua.
Icterus parisorum SCOTT'S ORIOLE
S.w. U. S. and Mexico (highlands).
Icterus maculi-alatus BAR-WINGED ORIOLE
Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala and El Salvador.
Icterus cucullatus HOODED ORIOLE
S.w. U. S., Mexico, Brit. Honduras.
Icterus auricapillus ORANGE-CROWNED ORIOLE
E. Panama (Darien) and n. S. Am.
Icterus mesomelas YELLOW-TAILED ORIOLE
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n. and w. S. Am.
Icterus chrysater YELLOW-BACKED ORIOLE
Trop. Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

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[9] Hellmayr considers *warszewiczi* and *kalinowskii* of s.w. Ecuador and w. Peru races of *D. dives*.

[10] This and the following seven species are placed in the genus *Bananivorus* by Beecher (Wilson Bull., 62: 60–68, 1950).

[1] Perhaps a race of the Orchard Oriole, *I. spurius*.

[2] The Bahaman *northropi* is treated as a subspecies by Hellmayr, but Bond and Beecher regard it as a race of the Greater Antillean *dominicensis*, which may be conspecific with *prosthemelas*, and is the earlier name.

Icterus nigrogularis[3] YELLOW ORIOLE

N. S. Am. (chiefly arid Caribbean) and Panama (?) (one doubtful record).

Icterus graduacauda[4] BLACK-HEADED ORIOLE

Texas, Mexico (Tamaulipas and highlands) and n.w. Guatemala.

Icterus pectoralis SPOT-BREASTED ORIOLE

Arid. s.e. Mexico (Oaxaca and Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Icterus gularis BLACK-THROATED ORIOLE

Texas and Mid. Am. s. to Nicaragua.

Icterus galbula BALTIMORE ORIOLE

E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to Colombia.

Icterus bullockii[5] BULLOCK'S ORIOLE

W. N. Am. to cent. highlands of Mexico; winters to Guatemala.

Icterus auratus ORANGE ORIOLE

Mexico (Yucatan and Meco I.).

Icterus pustulatus[6] FLAME-HEADED ORIOLE

Mexico (Sonora to Veracruz and Guerrero); recorded in s. Arizona.

Icterus graysonii[6] TRES MARIAS ORIOLE

W. Mexico (Tres Marias Is.).

Icterus sclateri[6] STREAK-BACKED ORIOLE

Trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras and Panama) from s. Mexico (Oaxaca and Chiapas) to n.w. Costa Rica.

Agelaius tricolor TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD

Pacific U. S. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

Agelaius phoeniceus RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

N. Am., Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, w. Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD

W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters in Mexico.

Leistes militaris RED-BREASTED BLACKBIRD

Panama and S. Am.

Sturnella magna COMMON MEADOWLARK

E. and s. N. Am., Cuba, Mid. Am. and n. S. Am.

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[3] Formerly called *xanthornus*.

[4] Formerly called *melanocephalus*.

[5] Includes *abeillei*, the Black-backed Oriole, of s. Mexican plateau (San Luis Potosi to Jalisco and Veracruz).

[6] Hellmayr and Blake treat *graysonii* and members of the *sclateri* group as races of *pustulatus*. On that view Streak-backed Oriole may be used for the complex, for the heads of the southern races are neither scarlet nor even orange.

Sturnella neglecta WESTERN MEADOWLARK
W. N. Am. and n. Mexico; winters in Mexico (s. to Jalisco, Guanajuato and Veracruz).

Dolichonyx oryzivorus BOBOLINK
N. Am.; migrates chiefly through West Indies; recorded on migration Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and Cozumel I.), Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama; winters in S. Am.

Family **TERSINIDAE** SWALLOW-TANAGERS

Tersina viridis SWALLOW-TANAGER
E. Panama (Darien) and S. Am.

Family **THRAUPIDAE** TANAGERS

Chlorophonia occipitalis BLUE-CROWNED CHLOROPHONIA
Mts. trop. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and n. Nicaragua.

Chlorophonia callophrys[7] GOLDEN-BROWED CHLOROPHONIA
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Tanagra elegantissima[8] BLUE-HOODED EUPHONIA
Highlands Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Tanagra xanthogaster ORANGE-BELLIED EUPHONIA
E. Panama (Darien) and S. Am.

Tanagra anneae TAWNY-CAPPED EUPHONIA
Highlands Costa Rica and Panama.

Tanagra fulvicrissa FULVOUS-VENTED EUPHONIA
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Tanagra minuta WHITE-VENTED EUPHONIA
Guatemala, Brit. Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Tanagra godmani[9] PALE-VENTED EUPHONIA
W. Mexico (Sonora to Colima).

Tanagra affinis SCRUB EUPHONIA
Trop. Mid. Am. from e. Mexico to n.w. Costa Rica (chiefly in semi-arid areas).

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[7] Treated by Hellmayr as a race of *occipitalis*. If so, Blue-crowned Chlorophonia may stand as the name of the entire complex.

[8] Treated by Hellmayr (and Blake) as conspecific with the West Indian *musica* group, in which he also includes several S. Am. forms.

[9] Blake considers this a race of *T. affinis*, the Scrub Euphonia.

Tanagra luteicapilla YELLOW-CROWNED EUPHONIA
E. Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

Tanagra laniirostris THICK-BILLED EUPHONIA
Costa Rica, Panama and S. Am.

Tanagra lauta YELLOW-THROATED EUPHONIA
Trop. Mid. Am. (chiefly in the highlands) to w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Tanagra gouldi OLIVE-BACKED EUPHONIA
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to n.w. Panama (Bocas del Toro).

Tanagra imitans[10] SPOT-CROWNED EUPHONIA
S. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Tangara[1] **florida** EMERALD TANAGER
Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

Tangara chrysophrys SPECKLED[2] TANAGER
Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Tangara icterocephala SILVER-THROATED TANAGER
Highlands Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Tangara larvata[3] GOLDEN-MASKED TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n.w. S. Am.

Tangara cabanisi AZURE-RUMPED TANAGER
S. Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala.

Tangara palmeri GRAY-AND-GOLD TANAGER
E. Panama (Darien), w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Tangara inornata PLAIN-COLORED TANAGER
Cent. Panama to n.w. Colombia.

Tangara gyrola BAY-HEADED TANAGER[4]
Costa Rica, Panama and trop. S. Am.

Tangara lavinia RUFOUS-WINGED TANAGER
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Tangara dowii SPANGLE-CHEEKED TANAGER
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.

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[10] Formerly known as *gracilis*.

[1] This genus was formerly called *Calliste*, and by Ridgway and Hellmayr *Calospiza*.

[2] This much more suitable name, suggested by Skutch, replaces Ridgway's "Yellow-browed" Tanager, which name Ridgway and Hellmayr also used for another Middle American species *Chlorothraupis olivacea*. "Spotted" Tanager has been used for several other species.

[3] Treated by Hellmayr and Blake as conspecific with the blue-headed *T. nigrocincta* of S. Am. east of the Andes. On that view the species may be called Masked Tanager.

[4] "Blue-rumped Green" Tanager, used for one of the Middle American races, is not appropriate for the species, as several races, including *gyrola*, have green rumps.

Tangara fucosa GREEN-NAPED TANAGER
Mts. e. Panama (Mt. Pirri, Darien).

Bangsia arcaei BLUE-AND-GOLD TANAGER
Foothills Carib. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Veraguas).

Thraupis episcopus[5] BLUE-GRAY TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Thraupis abbas YELLOW-WINGED TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. from Mexico to n. Nicaragua.

Thraupis palmarum PALM TANAGER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and trop. S. Am.

Spindalis zena STRIPE-HEADED TANAGER
Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Mexico (Cozumel I.).

Ramphocelus dimidiatus CRIMSON-BACKED TANAGER
Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Ramphocelus passerinii SCARLET-RUMPED TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to w. Panama.

Ramphocelus icteronotus YELLOW-RUMPED TANAGER
Panama, w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta CRIMSON-COLLARED TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to n.w. Panama (Bocas del Toro).

Piranga rubra SUMMER TANAGER
S. U. S. and n. Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. to S. Am.

Piranga flava HEPATIC TANAGER
Highlands s.w. U. S. and Mid. Am. through most of S. Am.

Piranga roseo-gularis ROSE-THROATED TANAGER
Mexico (Yucatan Pen. and adjacent islands) and Guatemala (Peten).

Piranga olivacea SCARLET TANAGER
E. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters S. Am.

Piranga leucoptera WHITE-WINGED TANAGER
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. to w. Panama; also S. Am.

Piranga ludoviciana WESTERN TANAGER
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica (Miravalles).

Piranga bidentata FLAME-COLORED TANAGER
Mts. trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) to w. Panama.

Piranga erythrocephala RED-HEADED TANAGER
W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Oaxaca).

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[5] By some called *virens*.

Chlorothraupis olivacea LEMON-BROWED TANAGER[6]
E. Panama (Darien), w. Colombia and Ecuador.

Chlorothraupis carmioli OLIVE TANAGER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru.

Habia rubica RED-CROWNED ANT-TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. and S. Am.

Habia fuscicauda[7] DUSKY-TAILED ANT-TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. and Colombia.

Habia atrimaxillaris[7] BLACK-CHEEKED ANT-TANAGER
Pac. slope s. Costa Rica (Osa Pen. and vicinity).

Lanio aurantius[8] BLACK-THROATED SHRIKE-TANAGER
Trop. s. Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras.

Lanio leucothorax[8] WHITE-THROATED SHRIKE-TANAGER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Tachyphonus rufus WHITE-LINED TANAGER
Costa Rica, Panama and trop. S. Am.

Tachyphonus luctuosus WHITE-SHOULDERED TANAGER
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Tachyphonus delatrii TAWNY-CRESTED TANAGER
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Heterospingus rubrifrons[9] SULPHUR-RUMPED TANAGER
Costa Rica and Panama.

Eucometis penicillata GRAY-HEADED TANAGER
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to trop. S. Am.

Mitrospingus cassinii DUSKY-FACED TANAGER
Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Rhodinocichla rosea ROSE-BREASTED THRUSH-TANAGER
Trop. w. Mexico (Sinaloa to Colima), Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Hemithraupis flavicollis YELLOW-BACKED TANAGER
E. Panama (Darien) and trop. S. Am.

Chrysothlypis chrysomelas BLACK-AND-YELLOW TANAGER
Highlands Costa Rica and Panama.

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[6] "Yellow-browed Tanager", used by Ridgway and Hellmayr for this bird, was also used by Ridgway and Skutch for *Tangara chrysophrys*. To avoid confusion a modification of the name seems desirable.

[7] Hellmayr and others consider these forms races of *H. gutturalis* of the Magdalena Valley of Colombia. If so, the species name should be Red-throated Ant-Tanager.

[8] Hellmayr treats these as conspecific under the name *aurantius*; if so the name should be Great Shrike-Tanager.

[9] Regarded by Hellmayr as a "hen-feathered" race of *H. xanthopygius* of n.w. . Am.

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus[10] COMMON BUSH-TANAGER
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), and S. Am.
Chlorospingus pileatus SOOTY-CAPPED BUSH-TANAGER
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama.
Chlorospingus zeledoni[1] VOLCANO BUSH-TANAGER
Mts. Costa Rica (Irazu and Turrialba volcanoes).
Chlorospingus inornatus MOUNT PIRRI BUSH-TANAGER
Highlands e. Panama (Darien).
Chlorospingus flavigularis YELLOW-THROATED BUSH-TANAGER
Highlands w. Panama (chiefly Carib. slope), n.w. S. Am.
Chlorospingus canigularis ASHY-THROATED BUSH-TANAGER
Highlands Carib. slope Costa Rica, and n.w. S. Am.

Family **FRINGILLIDAE** FINCHES, GROSBEAKS, BUNTINGS

Saltator atriceps BLACK-HEADED SALTATOR
Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.
Saltator maximus BUFF-THROATED SALTATOR
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.
Saltator coerulescens GRAYISH SALTATOR
Trop. Mid. Am. to cent. Costa Rica; also n. and e. S. Am.
Saltator albicollis STREAKED SALTATOR
S.w. Costa Rica, Panama, n. and w. S. Am. and Lesser Antilles.
Rhodothraupis celaeno CRIMSON-COLLARED GROSBEAK
E. Mexico (s. Nuevo Leon to Veracruz and Puebla).
Caryothraustes canadensis GREEN GROSBEAK
E. Panama (Darien) and trop. S. Am. e. of Andes.
Caryothraustes poliogaster BLACK-FACED GROSBEAK
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) to cent. Panama.
Pitylus grossus SLATE-COLORED GROSBEAK
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, S. Am.
Richmondena cardinalis[2] COMMON CARDINAL
E. and s. U. S., Mexico and Brit. Honduras.
Pyrrhuloxia sinuata PYRRHULOXIA
S.w. U. S. and w. Mexico (s. to Puebla).
Pheucticus chrysopeplus YELLOW GROSBEAK
Highlands w. Mexico and Guatemala.

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[10] Zimmer is followed in treating *punctulatus* of w. Panama and *tacarcunae* of e. Panama as races of *ophthalmicus*; Hellmayr treated *tacarcunae* as a race of *flavigularis*.

[1] Carriker has suggested that this may be a color phase of *pileatus*.

[2] Includes *carnea* of s.w. Mexico (Colima to Oaxaca), by some regarded as a distinct species, which may be called Long-crested Cardinal.

Pheucticus tibialis[3] BLACK-THIGHED GROSBEAK
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Pheucticus ludovicianus ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. from s. Mexico to Colombia.

Pheucticus melanocephalus BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK
W. N. Am., n. and w. Mexico (chiefly in mts., Baja Calif. to Tamaulipas s. to Oaxaca and Veracruz); winters in Mexico.

Guiraca caerulea BLUE GROSBEAK
S. U. S. and Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) to n.w. Costa Rica; northern birds winter through Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Cyanocompsa cyanoides BLUE-BLACK GROSBEAK
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and S. Am.

Cyanocompsa parellina BLUE BUNTING
Trop. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Passerina cyanea INDIGO BUNTING
E. N. Am.; winters through Mid. Am. to cent. Panama.

Passerina amoena LAZULI BUNTING
W. N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters in Mexico.

Passerina versicolor VARIED BUNTING
S.w. U. S., Mexico and Guatemala.

Passerina rositae ROSE-BELLIED BUNTING
S. Mexico (Oaxaca and Chiapas).

Passerina ciris PAINTED BUNTING
S. U. S. and n. Mexico; winters through Mid. Am. to w. Panama.

Passerina leclancherii ORANGE-BREASTED BUNTING
S.w. Mexico (Colima to Chiapas).

Tiaris olivacea YELLOW-FACED GRASSQUIT
Greater Antilles, trop. Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and n. S. Am.

Spiza americana DICKCISSEL
Cent. N. Am.; migrates through Mid. Am.; winters from s. Mexico to n. S. Am.

Pinaroloxias inornata COCOS ISLAND FINCH
Costa Rica (Cocos Island).

Hesperiphona vespertina EVENING GROSBEAK
N. N. Am. and in mts. to Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Hesperiphona abeillei HOODED GROSBEAK
Mts. Mexico (Chihuahua and Tamaulipas s.) to Guatemala.

Carpodacus purpureus PURPLE FINCH
N. N. Am. and in mts. to w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.).

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[3] Hellmayr considers this and several S. Am. forms to be races of the Yellow Grosbeak, *P. chrysopeplus*.

Carpodacus cassinii CASSIN'S FINCH

Mts. w. N. Am. to w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to s. cent. Mexico.

Carpodacus mexicanus[4] HOUSE FINCH

W. N. Am. to Mexico (chiefly in west and in highlands elsewhere).

Sporophila schistacea SLATE-COLORED SEEDEATER

Costa Rica, Panama and n. S. Am.

Sporophila torqueola WHITE-COLLARED SEEDEATER

S. Texas and Mid. Am. s. to Costa Rica.

Sporophila aurita[5] VARIABLE SEEDEATER

Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n.w. S. Am.

Sporophila nigricollis[6] YELLOW-BELLIED SEEDEATER

S.w. Costa Rica, Panama, S. Am. and s. Lesser Antilles.

Sporophila minuta RUDDY-BREASTED SEEDEATER

Pac. slope Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and S. Am.

Amaurospiza relicta[7] SLATE-BLUE SEEDEATER

Mexico (Mts. Guerrero).

Amaurospiza concolor BLUE SEEDEATER

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Oryzoborus nuttingi[8] NICARAGUAN SEED-FINCH

Caribbean slope of Nicaragua.

Oryzoborus funereus[9] THICK-BILLED SEED-FINCH

Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador) and n.w. S. Am.

Volatinia jacarina BLUE-BLACK GRASSQUIT

Trop. Mid. Am., S. Am., s. Lesser Antilles (Grenada).

Spinus pinus PINE SISKIN

N. N. Am. and mts. of Mexico (s. to Chiapas).

Spinus atriceps BLACK-CAPPED SISKIN

Mts. s. Mexico (Chiapas) and w. Guatemala.

Spinus notatus BLACK-HEADED SISKIN

Mts. s.e. Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

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[4] The San Benito House Finch (*mcgregori*) of San Benito I., and the Guadalupe House Finch (*amplus*) of Guadalupe I., Mexico are by some ornithologists regarded as distinct species. On that view *mexicanus* would be called Common House Finch.

[5] Includes *corvina*, Carib. slope of Mid. Am. to n.w. Panama, sometimes deemed a distinct species, the Black Seedeater. All are regarded by de Schauensee as races of the S. Am. *S. americana*.

[6] Formerly called *S. gutturalis*.

[7] Described as *Amaurospizopsis relictus*; closely related to *A. concolor*.

[8] Treated by Hellmayr as a race of the S. Am. *O. crassirostris*, Large-billed Seed-Finch.

[9] Regarded by de Schauensee as a race of *O. angolensis* of n. and e. S. Am.

Spinus xanthogaster YELLOW-BELLIED SISKIN
Mts. Costa Rica, w. Panama and n.w. S. Am.

Spinus tristis AMERICAN GOLDFINCH
N. Am. and n.w. Mexico; winters to Mexico.[10]

Spinus psaltria LESSER OR DARK-BACKED GOLDFINCH
W. N. Am., Mid. Am. (not reported Brit. Honduras) and n.w. S. Am.

Spinus lawrencei LAWRENCE'S GOLDFINCH
California to n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to n.w. Mexico.

Loxia curvirostra RED CROSSBILL
Holarctic region, in America follows coniferous forests (chiefly in mts.) through Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras and n. Nicaragua.

Sicalis flaveola SAFFRON FINCH
S. Am.; introduced in Jamaica, cent. Panama (Gatun, photographed, R. T. Scholes, seen E. Eisenmann).

Sicalis luteola YELLOW GRASS-FINCH
S.e. Mexico, Guatemala, Panama (Coclé), S. Am., s. Lesser Antilles.

Spodiornis rusticus SLATY FINCH
Highlands s. Mexico (Veracruz, Chiapas), Costa Rica, w. Panama, n. and w. S. Am.

Acanthidops bairdi PEG-BILLED FINCH
Mts. Costa Rica.

Pezopetes capitalis LARGE-FOOTED FINCH
Mts. Costa Rica and w. Panama (Chiriqui).

Pselliophorus tibialis YELLOW-THIGHED FINCH
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama (w. Chiriqui).

Pselliophorus luteoviridis YELLOW-GREEN FINCH
Highlands w. Panama (Cerro Flores, e. Chiriqui).

Atlapetes pileatus RUFOUS-CAPPED BRUSH-FINCH
Mts. of Mexico (Chihuahua and Tamaulipas to Guerrero).

Atlapetes albinucha WHITE-NAPED BRUSH-FINCH
Highlands s.e. Mexico (Veracruz to Chiapas), also Colombia.

Atlapetes gutturalis YELLOW-THROATED BRUSH-FINCH
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras) Chiapas to N. S. Am.

Atlapetes apertus[1] PLAIN-BREASTED BRUSH-FINCH
Highlands s.e. Mexico (s. Veracruz).

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[10] The one Guatemalan record appears to be an immature *S. psaltria* (*fide* A. R. Phillips).

[1] Perhaps a race of *brunnei-nucha* (see Parkes, Condor, 56: 132, 1954).

Atlapetes brunnei-nucha CHESTNUT-CAPPED BRUSH-FINCH
Highlands trop. Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), and n. S. Am.

Atlapetes virenticeps[2] GREEN-STRIPED BRUSH-FINCH
S. part of Mexican plateau.

Atlapetes assimilis[2] GRAY-STRIPED BRUSH-FINCH
Highlands s.w. Costa Rica and w. Panama, also n.w. S. Am.

Atlapetes atricapillus BLACK-HEADED BRUSH-FINCH
Highlands e. Panama (Darien) and Colombia.

Lysurus crassirostris SOOTY-FACED FINCH
Highlands Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Arremon aurantiirostris ORANGE-BILLED SPARROW
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n.w. S. Am.

Arremonops rufivirgatus OLIVE SPARROW
Texas, Mexico, s.w. Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Arremonops conirostris GREEN-BACKED SPARROW
Trop. Mid. Am. (except El Salvador), and n. S. Am.

Chlorura chlorura GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE
W. U. S.; winters to cent. Mexico.

Pipilo ocai COLLARED TOWHEE
Mts. s. Mexico (Jalisco and Veracruz to Guerrero and Oaxaca).

Pipilo macronyx[3] OLIVE-BACKED TOWHEE
Mts. cent. Mexico (Michoacan and Hidalgo to Oaxaca).

Pipilo maculatus[3] SPOTTED TOWHEE
W. N. Am. and highlands (mts. farther south) Mexico to Guatemala.

Pipilo fuscus BROWN TOWHEE
W. U. S. and Mexico (Baja Calif., Sonora and interior highlands).

Pipilo albicollis[3a] WHITE-THROATED TOWHEE
Mts. s. Mexico (Guerrero, Puebla, Oaxaca).

Pipilo aberti ABERT'S TOWHEE
S.w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif. and n.w. Sonora).

Melozone kieneri RUSTY-CROWNED GROUND-SPARROW
Highlands w. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

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[2] Considered by Hellmayr and others races of the S. Am. *A. torquatus*; if so, the entire complex may be called Striped Brush-Finch. These birds, as well as *brunnei-nucha*, were placed in a genus *Buarremon* by Ridgway.

[3] The A.O.U. Check-List Committee has recently accepted Sibley's arguments for treating these forms as races of *P. erythrophthalmus* of eastern North America (Auk, 71: 312; Sibley, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 56: 116–120). The A.O.U. Committee has adopted Rufous-sided Towhee as the English name for the entire complex.

[3a] Often called *rutilus* (but *cf.* Stresemann, Condor, 1954: 91).

Melozone leucotis WHITE-EARED GROUND-SPARROW
Highlands s. Mexico (Chiapas), Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Oriturus[4] **superciliosus** STRIPED SPARROW
Mexican tableland (Sonora and Chihuahua s. to Michoacan and Veracruz).

Calamospiza melanocorys LARK BUNTING
Cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (Baja Calif. and cent. Plateau).

Passerculus sandwichensis SAVANNAH SPARROW
N. Am. and Mexico (n.w. coast and interior highlands), Guatemala (high mts.); winters to Guatemala and El Salvador.

Ammodramus savannarum GRASSHOPPER SPARROW
N. Am. and locally through Mid. Am. to n.w. S. Am.; northern birds winter to El Salvador.

Ammodramus bairdii BAIRD'S SPARROW
Cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

Xenospiza baileyi SIERRA MADRE SPARROW
Mts. s.w. Mexico (Durango, Jalisco, Distrito Federal).

Pooecetes gramineus VESPER SPARROW
N. Am.; winters to Mexico and Guatemala.

Chondestes grammacus LARK SPARROW
Cent. and w. N. Am. and highlands n. Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila and Durango); winters to Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Aimophila quinquestriata FIVE-STRIPED SPARROW
W. Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua to Jalisco).

Aimophila mystacalis BRIDLED SPARROW
Mts. s. Mexico (Veracruz, Puebla, Oaxaca).

Aimophila humeralis BLACK-CHESTED SPARROW
Highlands s. Mexico (Colima to Morelos and Puebla).

Aimophila ruficauda STRIPE-HEADED SPARROW
Arid areas s.w. Mexico (Durango s.), Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and n.w. Costa Rica.

Aimophila carpalis RUFOUS-WINGED SPARROW
Arid areas Arizona and n.w. Mexico (Sonora and Sinaloa).

Aimophila sumichrasti CINNAMON-TAILED SPARROW
Arid. s. Mexico (Oaxaca).

Aimophila notosticta OAXACA SPARROW
S.e. Mexico (Oaxaca and possibly Puebla).

Aimophila rufescens RUSTY SPARROW
Arid areas trop. Mid. Am. s. to n.w. Costa Rica.

[4] *Plagiospiza superciliosa* is preferred by Hellmayr and Ridgway.

Aimophila ruficeps RUFOUS-CROWNED SPARROW
S.w. U. S. and highlands Mexico (s. to Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Aimophila botterii BOTTERI'S SPARROW
S.w. U. S. and Mexico (highlands chiefly, lowlands in Tamaulipas), and w. Guatemala.

Aimophila petenica[5] YELLOW-CARPALLED SPARROW
S.e. Mexico, Guatemala, w. Nicaragua and n.w. Costa Rica.

Aimophila cassinii CASSIN'S SPARROW
S.w. U. S. to n. Mexico; winters in Mexico.

Amphispiza bilineata BLACK-THROATED SPARROW
Arid areas of s.w. U. S. and n. and w. Mexico (s. to Durango and Hidalgo).

Amphispiza belli SAGE SPARROW
Arid areas of w. U. S. and n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.); winters to n.w. Mexico.

Junco hyemalis[6] SLATE-COLORED JUNCO
N. N. Am.; winters casually to n.w. Mexico.

Junco oreganus[7] OREGON JUNCO
W. N. Am. and in mts. to n.w. Mexico (n. Baja Calif.); winters to n.w. Mexico.

Junco caniceps[8] GRAY-HEADED JUNCO
Rocky Mts. of U. S.; winters to n.w. Mexico.

Junco phaeonotus[9] YELLOW-EYED JUNCO
Mts. s. Arizona through Mexico to Guatemala.

Junco vulcani VOLCANO JUNCO
Volcanic summits near or above timberline in Costa Rica and w. Panama.

Spizella passerina CHIPPING SPARROW
N. Am. s. through highlands Mid. Am. to n.e. Nicaragua.

Spizella pallida CLAY-COLORED SPARROW
Cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico and casually Guatemala.

Spizella breweri BREWER'S SPARROW
Arid areas Great Basin and mts. w. N. Am.; winters to Mexico.

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[5] Hellmayr suggests this group may be races of Botteri's Sparrow, *A. botterii*.

[6] Many ornithologists would treat as races of *hyemalis*, the members of the *oreganus* and *caniceps* groups.

[7] Includes the Guadalupe Junco, *insularis* (Guadalupe I.), regarded by A. Miller as a species.

[8] Includes *dorsalis* (formerly regarded as a race of *phaeonotus*), which winters to Mexico.

[9] Includes Baird's Junco, *bairdi* (Cape Dist., Baja Calif.), Chiapas Junco, *fulvescens* (Chiapas highlands), and Guatemala Junco, *alticola* (mts. of Guatemala and adjacent e. Chiapas), each regarded as a species by A. Miller.

Spizella pusilla FIELD SPARROW
N. Am. e. of Rockies; winters to n.e. Mexico.

Spizella wortheni[10] WORTHEN'S SPARROW
S.w. U. S. to n. Mexico (Tamaulipas); winters to s. Mexico.

Spizella atrogularis BLACK-CHINNED SPARROW
S.w. U. S. and highlands w. Mexico (to Guerrero and Puebla).

Zonotrichia leucophrys WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW
N. Am.; winters to highlands cent. Mexico.

Zonotrichia atricapilla[1] GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW
N.w. N. Am.; winters to n.w. Mexico (Baja Calif.).

Zonotrichia albicollis WHITE-THROATED SPARROW
N.e. N. Am.; winters to n.e. Mexico, casual Guadalupe I. off Baja Calif.

Zonotrichia capensis[1a] RUFOUS-COLLARED SPARROW
Highlands Mid. Am. (except Brit. Honduras), from Chiapas to cent. Panama, most of S. Am. (montane in trop. latitudes), Hispaniola, Curaçao, Aruba.

Passerella iliaca FOX SPARROW
N. N. Am. s. in mts. to California; winters to n.w. Mexico.

Melospiza[2] **lincolnii** LINCOLN'S SPARROW
N. N. Am.; winters Mexico, Brit. Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras; one Panama spec.

Melospiza georgiana SWAMP SPARROW
E. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (Jalisco and Tamaulipas).

Melospiza melodia SONG SPARROW
N. Am. and Mexico (Baja Calif. and plateau region to Michoacan and Puebla).

Emberizoides herbicola WEDGE-TAILED GROUND-FINCH
S.w. Costa Rica, w. Panama, and S. Am. (chiefly e. of the Andes).

Rhynchophanes mccownii MCCOWN'S LONGSPUR
Cent. N. Am.; winters to n. Mexico (Chihuahua and Durango).

Calcarius ornatus CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR
Cent. N. Am.; winters to Mexico (Sonora, Chihuahua and Veracruz).

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[10] May be conspecific with *S. pusilla*, the Field Sparrow.

[1] Formerly known as *Z. coronata*.

[1a] Sometimes placed in a separate genus *Brachyspiza*.

[2] Some ornithologists merge this genus in *Passerella*.

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GENERAL

American Ornithologists' Union Committee. 1931. Check-list of North American birds. 4th. ed. This work and its Supplements, Nineteenth to Twenty-ninth inclusive (published between 1944 and 1954 in the *Auk*), involve the nomenclature and distribution of many Middle American species.

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Chapman, F. M. 1926. The Distribution of Bird-Life in Ecuador. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55: 1–784. See particularly pp. 23–133.

Griscom, L. 1945. Modern Bird Study. Harvard Univ. Press. A very able, and more up-to-date, discussion of the distribution and origin of birds in Middle America is contained in chapters VII and VIII.

Harrower, D. E. 1936. The habits of the passerine birds of Central America, with particular reference to their breeding. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Cornell Univ. Copy in Cornell Univ. Library. A very useful compilation.

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Murphy, R. C. 1936. Oceanic Birds of South America. Vols. 1–2. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. The information regarding the factors controlling sea-bird distribution is not limited to South America. There is also much detail as to Cocos I., Costa Rica, and the Pearl Is., Panama.

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Skutch, A. F. 1954. Life histories of Central American Birds. Cooper Orn. Soc. Pac. Coast Avifauna, no. 31. Detailed accounts of 40 species of Coerebidae, Parulidae, Thraupidae, Icteridae and Fringillidae, with drawings of each, many photographs, and much comparative material.

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MEXICO

Entire country

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